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The Ellsworth American.

ELLSWORTH, ME., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

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Vol. XXI. Whole No. 1046. No. 6.

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Ellsworth, Maine.

Poetry.

Mother's Fingers.

BY JESSIE M. SAXBY.

(To the cherished memory of a noble life.)

Mother's youthful fingers sewing dainty seams,
While her faith is brooding over hopeful dreams,
While her heart is happy in a dawning love,
Deftly move her fingers for her coming dove.

Mother's gladdened fingers fluttering slow and mild,
O'er the tiny features of her welcome child;
Stroking cherub dimples, smoothing sunny hair,
Tending baby treasures with unrivalled care.

Mother's busy fingers working late and long—
Small and soft, and slender, only, through love, strong;
Swiftly doing wonders; never idle still,
Children's "bread and raiment" rousing parent skill.

Mother's loving fingers raising up the weak,
Passing cool and gentle o'er the fevered cheek;
Soothing sick and weary like a touch of dew,
Lifting sinking spirits to their life anew.

Mother's pious fingers turning e'er and o'er
All the glowing pages of our sacred lore;
Falling on the young brows with a blessing fraught,
Folded mute and earnest when her God is sought.

Mother's faithful fingers, stretching through the cloud,
Beckoning back the wanderer and the weary-bowed;
Clasping hands that worldings will not touch again,
Clinging to the erring, heedless of the pain.

Mother's tender fingers guiding failing eyes,
Holding all the closer as the darling dies;
Lingering o'er each duty to the passive form,
Shrouding silent features from the sun and storm.

Mother's lifeless fingers folded on her breast,
All their duty ended, laid at last to rest;
Noble work accomplished, fingers fair and cold
Lie in peaceful silence 'mid the coffin mould.

Mother's angel fingers waking golden strings,
Where, a holy harper, with the saints she sings;
Pointing out the sky-way, leading those who come—
Dear, immortal fingers, in the Father's home.

—[*Christian Treasury.*

Selected Story.

Meerschaum.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

"The foam of the sea," or, if you choose the "scum" of the sea, is the meaning of the name which poetical Germans gave to this singular substance before English science stepped in and call it "soapstone."

Forty years ago it was not much known in England; now, combined with amber, it is in the mouth of half the lawyers' clerks in London. It is a wonderous vehicle for tobacco; better even than the root of the *bruyer* or wooden pipe, which is made of the root of the Mediterranean heath, but the name of which has been vulgarized into "brier-root, and is derived, after all, from the Welsh "brwg," heather. We repeat that meerschaum is the best vehicle for tobacco. And now the question rises, what is the best tobacco to put in it? The milder, we should say, the better. Such tobacco as we have just lit will hurt no one. Puff! there goes the cloud. How it rolls up and obscures the prints which hang before me! the dead emperor, with the crucifix on his breast, is no longer visible; the woman looking for the piece of silver has her lamp put out. Lord Dufferin, Bishop Wilberforce, Sir Bartlett Frere, Sir Gilbert Scott, have disappeared; Anne Boleyn was being arrested just now; we suppose they have carried her off. The smoke swells like storm-clouds, and rolls about like ocean waves, with no obvious figure at first. Stay; there is one forming, growing more real every instant—now distinct as he was years ago.

A boy; large for his age, say about twelve, with very bold, fearless, courageous, handsome features, and most remarkable eyes; head well shaped and well set on, a curly crop of fine hair in want of the barber; dress, two garments only, a ragged shirt with no buttons, and an old pair of footman's breeches with but few buttons.

There he stands at the end of the bench, just come in, holding his breeches and shirt together with a clutch with his left hand on his left hip. We have never seen him before, on the tramp? No; his well-shaped feet shows signs of it. A thief? No; he would be better dressed. Tired with a hymn-book upside down, he knows no difference, but says he came there to see if the gentlemen would teach him something to get his living by. This demand for technical education being pretermitted until the proper time, the boy is asked if he knows any thing; he replies that he learned some of the Catechism once. Here is an opening.

"What is your name?,'
"Meerschaum."
"Oh gave you that name?"
"Judas Iscariot."

This would not do by any means. There was a burst of laughter from the more boisterous of the Field Lane boys, and the interrogator was about to suggest a more private interview, when Meerschaum explained further, with the most perfect amiability.

"It ain't his name, but they give him that name because it was wrote up similar over his shop after the gentleman give my mother her trouble because Akers wouldn't give her evidence; which I could have given the same evidence as what he did, but the magistrate wouldn't let me, 'cause he said I didn't know the nature of an oath. I ought to, for I have heard as many swore as he has. Known the nature of an oath! why, I could swear as many as a clever gentleman like you. But I don't do it, because Judas says God will be angry with you for it, and—"

Meerschaum was proceeding into theological regions far beyond the farthest flight of his questioners, when the Evening Hymn was started, previous to the closing prayer, which was fortunate for one of the two parties in conversation, at all events. Before the boys were sent to bed the original interrogator of Meerschaum and the manager had an interview with the boy.

Father had been a sailor drowned. Mother had been very kind to him, until the judge gave her six years about a bad half crown; they were always giving his mother bad money. Any relations? An aunt, married at Gravesend, but no good, at least to *him*. He wanted to learn a trade. Would he be good? If he hadn't wanted to be good he wouldn't have come here; if he wanted to be bad he might have gone to heaps of places. Wanted to be like his father; wanted to be like the good gentleman that old Judas told him about—Jesus Christ. What did he know about *Him*? Nothing, except he was a good gentleman without any money; though he would have helped him to learn a trade if he had been alive, but he was dead now, though Judas said he was coming alive again. Wished he would come soon; thought he was very much wanted. Asked as to the character of whom he had so often mentioned as Judas, he replied that he was a general cove who lived in Gravel Lane with a young girl the same age as he, Meerschaum, was. The boy was dismissed to bed.

The original interloctor and the manager merely nodded their heads at one another. The former said the "Great Queen street, of course." and the the latter said, "Of course." Then the interlocutor took his hymn-book and departed up Faringdon street, past Coldbath Field Prison toward his home at Highgate, praying for compulsory education, denominational or other, at any price.

Before he was well past King's Cross, looking for an omnibus, the manager had gone in with his lamp to see if the boys were asleep. Meerschaum emphatically was; he had put on a clean shirt provided for him, and was lying on his back, a picture of innocence and beauty among the more squalid and meaner faces around him. The shirt he wore was too small for him, and he had pulled it up until his left fore-arm was bared. On it, done in gunpowder, probably by the sailor father, was the initals M. D.

Shortly after the manager slept the sleep of the just, and the next day Field Lane knew Meerschaum no more; he was absorbed into Great Queen street, into the home for houseless boys, an institution which honors itself, while it disgraces the state which so feebly supports it.

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the French Protestants fled away, like storm birds in a gale of wind in spring time to find the nearest place in which they could make their nests. The nearest place for many of them was the east of London, and Spitalfields, where we may find them still, or to be more correct, their descendants.

The Couliers came there at the Revocation; they were Dieppe people, and worked at ivory. Long after the revocation of the Edict, even after the Great Revolution itself had been forgotten, the name Coulier stood over the shop in the east, and in a part which was then a suburb. They were in their way what the Childs are in the banking way.

It was never known, and will never be known, exactly what money they made, but at the end of the first half of this century their business had utterly declined. There was a little dusty ivory-work still in the window, but no one went in to buy it, and if any one had, old Jerome Coulier would have asked him six times its price, and then have made faces at him. Jerome Coulier was supposed to be the last of the whole family. He was very old and morose. He lived wholly alone in his house, doing even his own housework. He was deeply pitied by his neighbors, for the story of his life was too well known by repute about there, and had been more than once confirmed from his own mouth. In an evil hour, when pressed for money, he had, for the sake of ten years more life, sold his soul to the devil in consideration of ten silver forks and a fish-slice, which he afterward discovered to be plated.

The neighbors were very sorry, when the devil took him off one windy night, because the devil's money is better than nobody's money; and in spite of his bad bad bargain about the silver forks and the fish-slice, he had money out at interest somewhere, and, instead of keeping it to himself, he used to give it to his neighbors when they had need of it. Mrs. Nye said that that was to try and save his soul from his most unfortunate bargain Mrs. Brough would never believe a word about the whole story, but insisted that if old Jerome had sold himself to any one, it was to God, and not to the devil. Neighbors, however, like to talk about neighbors, and as what they say is never true, it all comes to the same thing in the end.

Jerome died and the next day a young man from Albert Gate appeared; the solicitor of the French embassy accompanied him. Then the old man was buried, but the old house was only shut up for a few days; its new occupant was coming. He was duly inducted, and put in possession. No alteration was made in the shop, except that over the window the name Jerome Coulier was rudely painted out, and the name J. Escriot painted in its place. Of this legend one of the wags of the neighborhood at once made Judas Iscariot the more so as the new comer was a dark man with a large nose, consequently he was voted a Jew, though, if his neighbors had looked a little more at his facial angle and his splendid gray eyes, they might have seen that he was no Jew. He was the nephew of Jerome Coulier by a sister; he was the last of a Huguenot family of Lorraine, in a part where there was not another Protestant family of his way of thinking. He was so poor and so lonely that he was at once glad to receive his uncle's money and to get some chance of attending the worship of his forefathers held in his native tongue. His uncle's money was all invested in London household property in the East End; it would have suited him to sell it, had he been allowed by the will, but he was debarred from doing so. He came and lived on it, for the purpose of seeing after it.

He was over fifty years of age when he moved into the little ivory shop which his grand-daughter Ninette, his last surviving relation, then about ten years of age; and the two had that strange and overwhelming admiration and love for one another which one seldom sees save between the very young and the very old. Neither of them could speak a word of English when they took possession of their wealth, with all its squalid surroundings; but before long their poorer neighbors found that they had not made a bad exchange between the eccentric Jerome Coulier and the apparently equally eccentric Judas Iscariot. And the French child too, was such a source of wonder and admiration among them all; so clean, so bright, so intrepid, so graceful! she could not understand a word of the language, which was fortunate for her. They knew this perfectly well, yet the worst of them would cease cursing when the innocent, smiling, dauntless little face passed among them. Conscience made cowards of them all.

Time has been when M. Escriot was a small farmer, with a large education, bent on raising the condition of the proletariat; but the Catholics disliked him because he was a Calvinist, the Calvinists because he declined to believe in the infallibility of Calvinism on eternal punishment, and the Republicans of those parts because he was a Christian. He had never had a single stroke of good luck since he was born, until he came into this property, and had had but a few opportunities of helping his neighbors. His theories had died out long ago. He had stood in need of assistance himself on more than one occasion, and friends had violated every law of political economy by helping him. Now, therefore, that he was rich, he set to work to see what he could do for the savages, and worse than savages, by whom he was surrounded. To learn their language was the first thing, and he and his granddaughter set to work at that; but before they could make themselves clearly understood they had become sacred persons in those parts, in consequence of their active though discriminating charity. We have nothing more to say about that just now. We proceed with our story.

A sailor had been away for over two years, leaving his wife and little boy behind him. When he came back he found that his house was shut up, his wife in prison, and his boy on the streets. He had been a good husband, had remitted money regularly, and had already believed his wife to be a model of respectability Soon after his departure she had startled a lodging-house, which, whether through her ignorance, her folly, or her culpability was turned into a receptacle for stolen goods to a very large amount. When the police broke up the establishment, her previous good character was of less than no use to her, she was looked on as a very artful and dangerous person, and sentenced to a very long term, and her boy was left to take care of himself.

How half of these children live without crime is a wonder. This boy ostensibly lived by sweeping a crossing. When his father came home and realized the disaster which had befallen him, he found the boy at this employment. He was too young to take to sea just then, so he clothed him and send him to the house of a married sister. She and her husband took the money for the boy's keep, but they hated the task and were cruel to him. No sooner was his father safe at sea than the boy ran away and came back to his old haunts, free at all events.

M. Escriot had now been a year in his new home. Among all the thousands of faces which he saw every day, one of all others began to attract attention. It was the face of our boy. He got into conversation with him, and helped him. At last he took him home one night, set him before the fire, and made him tell the story.

The boy's story was straightforword, and most absolutely true. He had seldom seen his father; he was always at sea; but his father was a very good man. His mother was a very good woman, no better woman in the world, but she had been imprisoned on false evidence it was very much as we have previously told it. M. Escriot asked him his name. The boy refused to tell it. He was no credit, he said, either to his father or mother, and was not in any way likely to be, and so he would keep his name to himself. He said that M. Escriot might give him a new one if he liked, and M. Escroit said:

"Boor little piece of sea-foam, shall I call you Ros Marinum—Rosemary?"

"No; that is a girl's name," said the boy.

"Then we will put it in Lorraine German for you. Shall Ninette and I call you Meerschaum?"

That took the boy's fancy more readily, and he assumed the name. The neighbors who had known him had forgotten his real one, so Mr. Escriot never knew it, and really never cared to inquire about it.

The boy came to him at intervals, sometimes of weeks. He was always kindly received by them. M. Escriot was treating many boys so, but this one seemed to him far above the common herd; and as he seemed deteriorating, the old gentleman and his granddaughter were determined to rescue him somehow, and were discussing the best means, when the boy came to them one winter afternoon to say good by.

Where was he going? That he could not tell, but he had met a boy who had met a "bloke who had told him of a place where you could get taught a trade, and he was going there. Then he lifted up his voice and wept, not alone, for one of them at least, had got to love him very dearly and then he was gone.

M. Escriot was sorely exorcised in his mind immediately after his departure. Where could the boy have gone to? What trade was he to learn? Perhaps he was taken by some young thief to a den to learn some infamous traffic. The old man was very anxious, but without reason; the boy as we have seen, had only been seduced as far as Field Lane.

He had, however, completely disappeared, nothing could be heard of him; he was absorbed into the state, but for good or evil? As time went on it seemed as likely to M. Escriot that he should recognize a brown leaf upon a swollen autumn torrent as that he should see and know again the poor waif whom he had known as Meerschaum.

In the sea of misery which surrounded the Escriots—that sea against which they always strove with small effect, so many drowning hands were held up toward them that it was no wonder if one small pair were forgotten; yet, after three years, something occurred to bring their lost piece of sea-foam to their minds.

One night a woman came to them, an extremely beautiful woman, but apparently very poor. It had been raining, and the raindrops were in her long black hair. Ninette put a chair for her before the fire, and she cowered over it and warmed her hands.

"Sir," she said, turning to M. Escriot, "you have a good name in these parts for assisting the unfortunate."

"Madame," said M Escriot, "I have known poverty myself, and so I know how to relieve it."

"Yes, with money. But, you see I do not exactly want money, poor as I seem. My husband will send me all the money which I do not earn. I want information."

"Money, madam," said Escriot, "I could give you, but information! I and my pretty Ninette here are hermits."

"Still, I think that you can do what I want. I will tell you the truth. I have been undergoing six years' penal servitude on a false accusation. I think that I can ultimately prove my innocence. God knows it but I think I can prove it before man. When I was taken away, my husband was at sea, and I had a boy who went on the streets. My husband and I had one interview in prison, and he, of course, never doubted my innocence, but he told me that he had provided for the boy. I came out of prison and find that he is once more at sea, and that the boy is not to be heard of. He was last seen with you. Can you tell me anything about him?"

"What was his name?"

"Michael Durnford."

M. Escriot knew of no such name. All at once Ninette exclaimed, "Father, sure as you are born, this is Meerschaum's mother."

Of course it was. The likeness was too extraordinary not to be remarked, now that the key to it was found. But what had become of Meerschaum? The three put their heads together to find out, and they could find out nothing at all.

The inquiry was similar to the famous one of looking for a needle in a bundle (or more correctly, a bottle) of hay, and after a time they gave it up. Meerschaum had gone away with another boy, and had never been seen since. Meanwhile M. Escriot and Ninette found Mrs. Durnford a very agreeable companion.

She was a woman of considerable diligence and ability. She started herself in a small business, and did well. She was in continual communication with her husband from all parts of the world. He, still a young man, had now got a full certificate from the board, and was in command of a small ship. His business kept him in the Pacific entirely, and as time went on, Mrs. Durnford told the Escriots that it might be years before they met, but that she had his confidence, and that, perhaps, it would be well for him to stay away until everything was forgotten. If she could only prove her innocence to the world as she had to him, she would care for nothing except the finding of the boy.

No one about upper East Smithfield wanted it proved. In those quarters the majority of a certain class of people disagree with the law because it interferes with them. How the School Board will get on there we do not know; badly we doubt. Mrs. Durnford, however, was rather popular from having been in prison, and was considered to be quite one of themselves. Religious she was, certainly—they all became religious when they were shut up—but otherwise an excellent woman. We all had our faults, and if she was a little religious, she would doubtless, with her good common sense, get over it in time.

Still she did not get over it; and Escriot, after the facts had been told to him, more and more desired to prove her innocence, she always said that she could live her accusation down; he desired her to do no more. He was in the end right. But the telling of the lives of Escriot, Ninette, and Mrs. Durnford for the next two years would try the patience of any reader. It is enough to say that Mrs. Durnford got more and more intimate with the Escriots, that she prospered in trade, and sent money to her husband, which he invested well. The ex-convict woman became as well known in those parts for discriminate charity as the Escriots. But the husband was still in the Pacific, and could not come home.

One night, a winter night, about seven o'clock, the Escriots, grandfather and granddaughter, were sitting together, when there came a ring at the bell, at once answered by Ninette. She admitted a fine-looking young sailor, in the dress of a man-of-war's-man, who hurridly asked her if he could see M. Escriot. M. Escriot was to the door at once.

"Yo remember me, sir?" said the young sailor.

"No."

"I remember you, though," said the young sailor. "You were very kind to me when I was on the streets. My father wants me to see you, sir, and he is dying."

That was enough for M. Escriot. He got his hat and went out into the street with him. When they were alone together M. Escriot asked, "What is your father's name?"

"Akers," said the sailor. "I expect he wants to tell you about Mrs. Durnford's business. He wants to make an affidavit that she was innocent, I think. She was, and he wants to right the woman, as he says he can, before he dies."

"Where has your father been?" asked M. Escriot.

"West Australia. He will do right now. I am afraid he is going, and he has been a good father to me."

M. Escriot shook his head. Nothing could be done with these English, they were such fools. Akers had been twice imprisoned for starving and beating his children, and here was his son and heir crying over the loss of an excellent parent!

Yet it is so. A few pence and a few kind words, now and then, will in an English or American boy's heart, atone for months or years of cruelty and neglect. As for the French, we have nothing to say. Their piety (in the old Latin sense) toward their fathers is more like a craze than anything else.

It was late in the night before M. Escriot had done with Akers. The man was dying, and wished to make a clean breast of it. To make a long story short, he entirely exonerated Mrs. Durnford and ultimately the judge who had tried her allowed that there had been a miscarriage of justice. We rather anticipate here, because the course of the story carries us away with M. Escriot and young Akers.

He came soon after to M. Escriot and announced his father's death. "I am glad," said M. Escriot, "that he eased his mind." Young Akers, the sailor said, "Now I want you to case mine. Is Mrs. Durnford handy?"

Mrs Durnford and Ninette were produced.

"You mind me, ma'am," said young Akers.

"I remember you now, and I thank you for what you have done for me," said Mrs. Durnford.

"You remember your boy Meerschaum?"

"Ah!"

"Well, it was I that took him away out of this. He was too good for it, and so was I, though I never was so good as him. I took him away out of it, and I am proud on it. I took him to Field Lane, and then he went to Great Queen street, and we went to the Chichester together, and we were both drafted into the Royal Navy."

"And where is my boy now?" said Mrs. Durnford, eagerly.

"Burn me if I know' ma'am. There was only eight of us drafted into the Queen's service that year, and he might be anywhere. I don't as much as know what ship he went into, because I left Chichester before he did. But don't you see what you have got to do, ma'am?" You go to Field Lane, and they will remember him by his name of Meerschaum, which he always gave there, as elsewhere, because he thought it would do him harm to give his real one. Or you might go at once to Great Queen street; they will track him for you at once."

The lad departed with an extremely grateful recollection of M. Escriot's generosity. The clerk was got at once. Field Lane was the nearest place, and Mrs. Durnford went there at once. The manager was at home, and she asked him if he remembered a boy called Meerschaum.

"Yes, certainly, madam," he said; "I remember him very well—a fine, handsome lad, marked with M. D. on his left arm."

"That is my son, sir"

"Indeed, madam! But the boy, I well remember, told me that his mother was in prison; and when he came to us he was half naked, and had been fearfully neglected for some time. I don't understand it."

"His father was at sea, and I was in prison for six years on a totally false charge. The boy must have been two years on the streets with no one but God to take care of him. Now his father and I are prosperous, but our boy is gone. Can you help me?"

"Let us come together at once." And so they went along Holborn together, the manager silent and puzzled, wanting to say what the manager at Great Queen Street said to him before they had been in conversation thee minutes.

"If your life, madam has been such as you describe," said the latter, "is it wise for you to drag him back into contact with such associates as you may have formed? I only ask you to speak as a mother for your boy's sake."

"I am an absolutely innocent woman," she replied. "Your suspicions are natural, I allow, but they are unfounded. Make any inquiries about me that you like. You are not clever enough to see one thing. If I had wished to trace my son for an evil purpose, I should scarcely have acknowledged to you two gentlemen that I had been a convict."

This was so indubitably true that the two managers looked at one another. Great Queen Street smiled and spoke. "Well, God deal with you as you deal with your son when you have regained your influence over him."

"Amen," said Mrs. Durnford. "Then he is alive?"

"He is alive, and he has done so much better than will that any antecedents of his will make little difference to him now. You might have seen the absurd name by which we knew him in print had you looked for it. The boy distinguished himself greatly at the Peiho forts."

"And where is he now?"

"Still on the China station. Address H. M. S. *Blonde*, Hong-Kong, or elsewhere. Would you like to see one his letters?"

She took one away with her. Perhaps the manager had forgotten which it was, but perhaps also he gave it her on purpose. At the close of a well-written letter in a fine bold hand he wrote. "In spite of what you say, I shall find my mother out when I get to England, for I tell you she is the best woman in the world."

Mrs. Durnford wrote to her son, but before he got her letter the turning-point in her life had passed.

She was sitting quietly one night in her little back-parlor, reading, but not understanding what she read. The lines and words passed her eyes, but she knew not what they meant. It had happened to her often before, and would most likely happen to her again. She was reviewing her life while she was pretending to read.

The time had been when she was a very beautiful girl, well educated as times went, a lady's-maid in a great family. A handsome young sailor had made her acquaintance at the small sea-port near my lord's house. She had given up everything for him, in spite of remonstrance from everyone, and at last she had married him.

He was a true and honest fellow, but at that time uneducated. He had been much away from her, and she had to shift as best she might. When one of his long absences occurred she thought she had done for the best. She started that unhappy lodging-house, and after a short time her great trouble came. She was put into prison, and had to leave her boy on the streets.

Six years penal servitude! At first her soul seemed to die within her, and she was incapable of exertion; but by degrees, with her intense vitality, she began to work. For the first two years her husband knew nothing of what had happened to her, so his letters were never forwarded to her. After two years were passed, she was told one day that she had a visitor.

The visitor was put in one cage and she in another, with a turnkey in the empty space between. They could say but little to one another; and, for our part, we think the arrangement objectionable in some cases. He told her of his unalterable confidence, and she begged him to see after the boy—with what result we have heard.

Many letters passed between them, but he never saw her again, save once, in a similar interview. He always wrote that he was doing his best to make her happy once more, but he had never come back. She knew, when she thought of it, that he was making more money where he was; but there was a sad spot in her heart which only he could heal.

Did he love her still? More, would he even know her if he saw her? She had been beautiful once; was she so now?

It was not the first night she had thought of these things. She thought of them every night, when the candle in the shop was burning low, and the customers were fewer and fewer as the night went on. To-night she wished to close earlier and get to her bed, and, if possible, to forgetfulness; but the wretched little shop-bell clinked again, and she went out to serve a customer, a sea-faring man by his complexion, but dressed like a gentleman. She looked straight at him, and he looked straight at her. As their eyes met she thought that he was a kind-looking man, and that was all. He, for his part, thought that she must have been a handsome woman once, and was handsome still. There was no shadow of recognition.

"I beg your pardon, madam," the man said. "There is a Mrs. Durnford lives near here, in one of the shops right or left of you. Can you tell me which it is?"

"I am Mrs. Durnford," she said. "What did you wish with me?"

He looked at her like a man awakening from a dream. Then he stretched out his arms toward her, and as he did so a light seemed to grow upon his face. Then he said, "Mary."

And then with a happy sigh, like that of a mother to her child, she looked on him and she knew him.

We will close Mrs. Durnford's shop-door for the night, and serve no more customers. It was known among the neighbors next morning that a gentleman had gone into her house immediately before her closing, and had not come out again. It was known late in the morning that M. Escriot had gone there the first thing, and that Mrs. Durnford's husband had come back from "the Indies," with a vast fortune.

That was by no means true; he had only come home with an old ship, and had been appointed to a new one by a great firm whose confidence he had gained. He came to fetch his wife at last, and they sailed away with loving adieux from the Escriots; and Upper East Smithfield knew Mrs. Durnford no more.

The Escriots did, however. By every possible mail came letters from the Durnfords about Meerschaum. The plan about him was that he was to quit the navy at once, and come as mate under his father. He might enter the R. N., but he must sail under his father to learn navigation and take his proper place. He would certainly come to M. Escriot, and M. Escriot was earnestly prayed to help him in the matter. They would only be away a year, and they wanted to end their lives all three together.

M. Escriot used to go out for walks on fine days with Ninette, far beyond the East End, far beyond the city, out into the pleasant parks and squares of the West. He was in a quiet part of Kensington Gardens one day, when his Ninette left him and wandered away along the Serpentine. It was the time when the rhododendrons were in bloom, and as she stood looking at them she found herself face to face with a young gentleman in civilian's clothes, but somehow looking like a sailor.

"Mademoiselle Escriot, I believe?" he said.

"Yes, surely."

"I am afraid you do not know me. I should have known you anywhere."

"And I should have known you nowhere, monsieur."

"So I dare to say; yet I know you so well that I have followed you about for the whole afternoon, afraid to speak to you."

"Yet I am not difficult of address, monsieur; I have strange confidants."

"May I be one of them? Do you remember a boy called Meerschaum?"

"Perfectly. Do you bring me news of him?"

"I do."

"I hope that it is good, because, sir, between us, I loved him when we were children together, so very deeply. I think that if he were to come before me now, the brave, patient little fellow grown into a man, I could love him again. You try by your dress to conceal from the world that you are a sailor. But a sailor's eyes are too frank for a woman's scrutiny. You have seen Meerschaum. Where did you see him last?"

"Do you not see him now?" said the young man.

It was Meerschaum, and in trying to remember what she had said to him before the recognition she pretended to herself that she had forgotten it all. They joined M. Escriot and went home with him. One thing only was certain to the old man, and that was that his granddaughter and the son of the convict woman were in love with one another, and that nothing which he could ever do would separate them.

The simple fact was that he had no word to say against the arrangement. He was getting very old. Michael Durnford was everything he could desire. His father and mother were accumulating money by doing well. Under the English law his granddaughter's money could be tied upon herself. He had asked about the young man's character, and it was good. Why, then, should they not marry? He determined to ask his granddaughter if she had any objection.

She answered that she had none at all, and continued, like a true daughter of France with money in her purse, that, if he could not keep her, they, grandfather and granddaughter, would be most certainly able to keep him. It was not an English way of putting the case, but it was most certainly practical.

So golden days came for poor Meerschaum. M. Escriot sent him to a college at Southsea to learn navigation. The science in its rudiments, is not difficult. We have learned it three or four times ourselves, and can say with a safe conscience, that we know nothing about it now.—Meerschaum, however, assimilated navigation, and Lieutenant Maury, of the U. S. navy, having appeared on the scene shortly before, Meerschaum followed his theories, hanging on his words.

His examinations were passed splendidly. There was a slight difficulty about his obligations to the Royal navy, but they were easily got over. He went into the Reserve. Ninette and he were to be married when his parents came home. They were expected every day.

The weather got dim and wild early that year. It stood at north and then at north-east, backing steadily against the sun.—Meerschaum, full of Reid, Maury and Fitzroy, told them that a great storm was coming. Ninette and he walked across the sands to Broadstairs; the boatmen were ready for any thing there.

The great southwesterly storm of those days came on them more suddenly than they had thought for, it came on rapidly *rising* barometer. From the ghastly position of 23.10 the barometer went up to 28,0. At three o'clock the disaster was upon them. There came a flying, almost green-colored cloud, from the direction of Calais, and after that no one knew how much more until it was over. The wind drove the sea in masses of foam toward the land. As darkness came on it was evident that all the lights in the channel were useless on such a night as this. Their own North Foreland was invisible, and the lights, even in their own castle, were dim spots.

In this horrible roar and confusion one young man kept his head. Toward midnight Michael Durnford went out and tried to rally the boatmen. They were at first disinclined to go with him, for it was useless.

"I tell you," he said, "that there is a ship close to us. I have heard the voices of the people on board of her."

A man came staggering through the surf, holding tight to a woman. Then a woman came, holding a baby; and then others reeling in the wash, which was now beginning to slop up with the ebb.

All Kingsgate were out at once, and up to their waists in water. Michael Durnford pulled a man on shore and asked him what ship it was which had been wrecked.

"The Aurora," the man said. "Captain Durnford. She is on her side off the reef there. He is going to stop to the last, and his wife was with him."

M. Escriot and Ninette knew nothing of what was happening. In the awful roar of the storm, they once or twice held the door partly open, and peered out into the wild night. He faced it bareheaded, but she wrapped up her head because Michael always kissed her hair before they separated. She raised her hands and said, "Let us thank God that our boy is not at sea."

And M. Escriot said, "I will copy Lear. I'll pray, and then I'll sleep."

When Michael heard the name of ship, he knew what had happened. He was perfectly quiet. He said to two young men who stood by him:

"My father is captain of that ship, and my mother is with him. I must get off to them."

The two young fishermen to whom Michael spoke showed him that if the ship were where she was reported to be, he could get to her along that reef which lies to the west of Kingsgate. So he went out along it into the spin-drift, and was seen no more until the next morning.

Blinded and bruised among the rocks, he made out the ship at last. She was lying at the edge of the reef, breaking her back. As he approached her he heard her crackling and ripping herself to pieces. She was on her side, and a ruin of masts and rigging was between himself and her. He saw his father and his mother advancing together along the mainmast to get as far on the spar as they could before launching themselves, and he called on them.

"Hold on, and I will be with you directly. Keep your arm around my mother, and I will get you on shore."

Capt. Durnford cried out, "we are the last. Go back and get us a rope."

"I can get my mother on shore, and you can follow," shouted Michael.

He made toward them, and was clambering on the spar, when a piece of the wreck surged against his chest and sent him down.

When M. Escriot and Captain Durnford found him next morning, the sand was in his hair, and the sea-scud was driving over his face. Captain Durnford said, "God has been very cruel to us in this matter."

M. Escriot said: "My friend, you have scarcely read the story of Cleobis and Bito. Raise his head, and let me wipe the sea-foam from his face. If there were no future, who would live? In the hands of God we are all as Meerschaum; as the foam of the sea."

Popkins as a Mind Reader.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

[From the Cincinnati Saturday Night.]

Popkins said mind reading was easy enough, anybody could read minds. He had studied the subject thoroughly, and was satisfied he knew all about how it was done. So one evening he invited a lot of neighbors to his house to witness his demonstrations in mind re

The Ellsworth American.

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For terms, &c., see first page.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for the AMERICAN in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

The Maine General Hospital.

The Trustees of this Institution ask the present Legislature for the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of completing and furnishing the central portion of the Hospital building. A previous Legislature has aided it to the extent of several thousands of dollars, and private subscriptions and efforts have enabled the Trustees to complete and put in operation a small part of the building designed for a Hospital. In November last, it was opened for the reception of patients, thirty of whom, from almost every County in the State, are now enjoying the benefits of its establishment.

It is designed not only for the poor and unfortunate, but also for persons in comfortable circumstances, and even for the wealthy. Suffering and accident gives an entry within its doors and once admitted, the best of medical and surgical treatment, and trained nurses, with proper aliment are furnished. In the public wards, the terms of admission are one dollar per day and in the private wards from three to five dollars per day.

It will thus be seen that economy and prudence would lead most who require its offices, to its doors. How many throughout the state can receive the proper care at home, even under the most favorable circumstances? Every intelligent physician acknowledges its usefulness and superior claims, and is daily sending patients from the extremes of the State to this Hospital at Portland. Patients, however loth to sever themselves from home and friends, after a brief stay, almost always express their satisfaction, by reason of the greater comfort and superior accommodations which they there enjoy.

This institution is not at present self sustaining, but it is the expectation of the Trustees that it will be made so, whenever the accommodations are sufficient for the applicants desirous of admission. There can be no question, that when the blessings of the institution shall become generally known, there will flock to it from every part of the State, multitudes of the unfortunate who may need its aid.

Meanwhile, as its philanthropic mission shall become more widely known, the wealthy and charitable will give of their substance for its endowment, and thus a noble charity created, which shall make this Hospital to Maine what the Massachusetts General Hospital is to Massachusetts. Already bequests of $4,000 have been made for the purpose of establishing *in perpetuo*, free beds for the poor.

A public charity, whose aims are so beneficient must appeal strongly to the sympathies and good sense of our Legislators as well as to every citizen of the state who may need its help. We trust that the small sum asked for will be promptly and cheerfully voted by every Senator and Representative, and we are confident their constituents will approve this act.

U. S. Senators.

The terms of 25 U. S. Senators expire on the 4th of March next. Below we give a list of these, also the names and politics of their successors thus far chosen:

State.	Present Senator.	Politics.
California.	John S. Hager.	Republican.
Connecticut.	W. A. Buckingham,	do.
Delaware.	Thos. F. Bayard,	Democrat.
Florida.	Abajah Gulliert,	Republican.
Indiana.	Daniel D. Pratt,	do.
Maine.	Hannibal Hamlin,	do.
Maryland.	Wm. T. Hamilton,	Democrat.
Massachusetts.	Wm. M. Washburn,	Republican.
Michigan.	Zach. Chandler,	do.
Mississippi.	Henry R. Pearse,	do.
Missouri.	Carl Schurz,	Liberal.
Minnesota.	Alex Ramsey,	Republican.
Nebraska.	Thos. W. Tipton,	Liberal.
Nevada.	Wm. N. Stewart,	Republican.
New Jersey.	John P. Stockton,	Democrat.
New York.	Roscoe Conkling,	Liberal.
Ohio.	A. G. Thurman,	Democrat.
Pennsylvania.	John Scott,	Republican.
Rhode Island.	Wm. Sprague,	do.
Tennessee.	Wm. G. Brownlow,	do.
Texas.	J. W. Flannagan,	do.
Vermont.	G. F. Edmunds,	do.
Virginia.	John F. Lewis,	do.
West Virginia.	A. I. Boreman,	do.
Wisconsin.	Matt. P. Carpenter,	do.

State.	New Senator.	Politics.
California.	Newton Booth,	Independent.
Connecticut.	Wm. W. Eaton,	Democrat.
Delaware.	Thos. F. Bayard,	do.
Indiana.	Joseph McDonald,	do.
Maine.	Hannibal Hamlin,	Republican.
Maryland.	W. P. Wythe,	Democrat.
Massachusetts.	Henry L. Dawes,	Republican.
Michigan.	Isaac P. Christiancy,	do.
Mississippi.	B. K. Bruce, (col.)	do.
Missouri.	F. M. Cockerell,	Democrat.
Nebraska.	A. S. Paddock,	Republican.
Nevada.	Wm. Sharon,	do.
New Jersey.	Theo. F. Randolph,	Democrat.
New York.	Francis Kernan,	do.
Ohio.	A. G. Thurman,	do.
Pennsylvania.	Wm. Wallace,	Democrat.
Rhode Island.	A. E. Burnside,	Republican.
Tennessee.	Andy Johnson,	Democrat.
Texas.	S. B. Maxy,	do.
Vermont.	G. F. Edmunds,	Republican.
Virginia.	R. E. Withers,	Democrat.
Wisconsin.	Angus Cameron,	Republican.

—We have this week received from a valued subscriber on the Pacific Coast, a gold quarter eagle in renewal of his advance subscription to the American. Our subscriber need not apologize for sending us the coin, for it has been a long day since our eyes have been gladdened at the sight of good, honest, hard money. He has our thanks, our best wishes and sincere hope that he may live long enough to make us very many just such remittances.

Thomas Paine's Anniversary Birthday.

So our Spiritualist friends have celebrated the birthday of the celebrated infidel. Well, everyone knows Paine's attitude toward the Bible and Christianity, and hence we are rather pleased with the frankness with which Spiritualism indicates its attitude toward the same.

In view of recent developments, it is refreshing to read that resolve about the "*strongholds of delusion and superstition*;" but will our Spiritualist friends go a little further and celebrate the birthday of the man who enlightened those poor *deluded, superstitious* dupes who wasted their precious time in witnessing the frivolous performances of "Katie King?"

R. L. GRINDLE.

DEATH OF GEN. HERSEY.—Hon. Samuel F. Hersey, member of Congress from the fourth Maine district, died at his residence in Bangor, shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday evening after a protracted illness. General Hersey was born in Sumner, Me., in 1812; received an academic education, and while a young man moved to Penobscot county and became interested in timber lands and lumbering operations which proved very successful. He was a business man of great energy, and of late years in addition to his large interests in Maine, had invested extensively in lumbering, etc., in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. He has long been prominent in the politics of the State, being one of the pioneers of the republican party, and a sturdy advocate of its principles.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on High street Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Amory Battles.

Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 8, 1875.

To the American:

Writing regularly for a weekly newspaper is more difficult than people imagine. The daily papers get all the news of each day and publish it to the world, so that by the time the hebdomadal issues, the news is old. Every incident that transpires at the State Capital is fully chronicled all over the State, before letters can appear in the American. Hence, I have not undertaken to give you items of intelligence, but only to sketch a little, here and there.

A visit to the Editors' and Publishers' Convention here would have been interesting to readers of our Maine newspapers. Our Maine editors are well worth knowing personally, ("present company *always* excepted.") They compare very favorably with the members of any profession, in character, culture and sense. They are good fellows socially, and humane and liberal in sentiment. At this last meeting were gentlemen well known to Maine people, through their papers. I would like to introduce some of them to the readers of the American. Homan of the Maine Farmer, is conspicuous by his tall figure, which is very erect. His head is well thrown back. His gray hair and full gray whiskers would give him a venerable appearance, if he would keep his mouth shut, and keep the fun out of his eyes. As it is, he enjoys conversation, and he talks so well, and makes himself so pleasant, that what would be otherwise a rather haughty appearing man, softens down to a good-looking, mirth-loving gentleman, weighing over 200 lbs., with a broad, smooth, good-humored countenance, and kindly eyes, full of good will to men. He is a Universalist, and believes that all men will be saved, and that they *ought* to be saved, and that humanity is a deal better than we generally suppose.

Pillsbury of the Maine Standard, does not look half so belligerent as his paper reads. He is a plump, well-fed gentleman, with a well-balanced head, fine, smooth, dark hair and whiskers, now streaked with gray. His features are regular, his eyes dark, with a pleasant twinkle that attracts you, when talking with him. His tones are liquid, his conversation persuasive, and his speeches are eloquent.

Sprague, the political editor of the Kennebec Journal, did not attend this session, but that paper was represented by Howard Owen, local editor. Owen don't brag on his personal beauty so much as he really might. He seems indeed to be perfectly indifferent to anything of the kind. He is small in stature, but he has a close, gritty appearance, that tells of endurance. His features are irregular, but there is expression in every one of them. He has a quick eye for the ludicrous, and has lots of native wit, which bubbles up in all his conversation. Mr. Nash, the other partner, is a quiet young man, with a watchful cast of countenance, indicating precision.

Simpson of the Belfast Journal, is well known to the democracy of Hancock County. He is a gentleman, and a right down good fellow to meet. He is of fine personal appearance, well-formed, with rich black hair and clear cut face. His conversation is as racy as his paper.

Rust, of the Progressive Age, is a solid, square built man, with a well-proportioned head. He is an intense man, but with a fair share of humor.

Morrell, of the Gardiner Home Journal, is well-looking, of sarcastic speech, but of sincere feeling.

Wood, of the Wiscasset Oracle, is a natty young man, with elegant moustache, and fixings to match. He is the Secretary, and is a model of neatness and precision.

Richardson, of the Advertiser, is tall and slender, with a long head and sharp face. He wears an earnest, and somewhat impatient expression of countenance, as if the *status in quo* did not suit him.

Pullen, of the Press, was not here. In his place was Mr. Foster, local editor, a pleasant looking young man, of about thirty.

Shaw of the Christian Mirror, is personally known to Hancock County.

Perry, of the Camden Herald, is a young man of good sense and intelligence.

Butler, of the Biddeford Journal, is an alert, self-possessed man, quick in thought and action.

I must not pass over Elwell, of the Portland Transcript, who may perhaps be called a chunky fellow in physique. His head is a little bald, and with his spectacles on, he has the merry, kindly look of many of the mediæval saints.—He is brim full of humor, talents, and has a genuine scholarly wit that charms but does not wound.

Gov. Dingley, of the Lewiston Journal, needs no introduction.

I can't introduce any more of them at this time, though there are many more worth knowing.

This was a business meeting, and the principal object was to derive ways to get more profit out of the newspaper business. They all felt poor but plucky. I don't think many of them carry on the business merely for the fun of it.

The Constitutional Commission has been a curious study. You would suppose that ten such men discussing such questions would be grave, reverend and solemn in demeanor—and quiet and even velvety in discussion. As a matter of fact, however, they have been at times excited, and almost angry,—several talking at once and nobody but outsiders listening. More acrimony has been exhibited than in both branches of the Legislature. In several instances the unsophisticated would have thought personal altercations were going on. Last Saturday they got into an unseemly wrangle of nearly half an hour's duration over the time to which they should adjourn.

I presume this is all natural—that the more unimportant the questions considered, the more likely men are to get stirred up about them. It is great questions that give rise to wars. The Commission is nearly through now, and no one can foretell what conflicts may arise in the Legislature over the same questions. Much diversity of opinion is already expressed, but I think most of the proposed amendments will be adopted.

Hinckley, Gilmore, Buck and Butler, went down to Orono with the Agricultural Committee ostensibly to visit the Agricultural College, but I suspect the junketing was none the less enjoyed. According to the Whig account, and that was evidently toned down, there were evidently *high jinks*. The rest of us staid behind, and contented ourselves with three meals a day, with tea, coffee, and cold water. Earlier in the session, Butler, Gilmore and Grindle, went up to Farmington to visit the Normal School. They said on their return that it was a good school, and that the Farmington girls were right pretty. A few of us from Hancock with due regard for the honor of the County, have resolutely shut our mouths against junketing, and our eyes against pretty girls.

Nearly all matters that our County is interested in, are going through swimmingly. Hurley can now build his wharf by the bridge in Ellsworth. The Woodbine Cemetery Association has a legal existence. The New York and Maine Granite Company have full right to carry on business in Sullivan. The Bluehill Granite Company has sprung into existence. "Young Tobias" has got his wharf charter. The Bangor and Ellsworth Steamboat Company can go ahead and put on a steamer as soon as they like so far as the Legislature is concerned. "Jack" Whiting is at liberty to run a wharf into tide waters in Somes' Sound, and other like privileges have been granted. Other matters are still pending. Some of our constituents may be pained to learn that our new Senator's suggestion has not yet been formally adopted. Members don't quire like to go on record in the matter.

E.

Correspondence.

Augusta Letter.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 6, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—

During the present week there has been much contention about the

LOBSTER LAW.

The Committee on Fisheries have had several breezy hearings, at which those who favor the present law, contended that the object of the law was protection to the lobster, while those who opposed it contended that its object was protection to the Portland Packing Company. Both sides were tenacious, and as the Committee were equally divided last night it seemed almost certain that there would be two reports, and lively work in the House. But this morning both parties agreed to a bill which allows any one to catch and sell lobsters at any time of year, regardless of size; but prohibits factories from preserving them during the months of August and September.

Of course this law is not perfectly satisfactory to either side; but, as this bill allows fishermen to catch and sell to hotels, fish peddlers or smacks at any time, and allows the factories to commence packing fifteen days earlier than heretofore, it is thought to be quite an improvement. The bill has not yet passed, and hence it is not certain what changes it may undergo in its passage; but as the bill is a mutual concession it is hoped that it will pass without amendments.

Mr. Tolman's efforts to secure this bill have been earnest and persistent, and no doubt will be appreciated by his constituents.

Quite a lively debate occurred in the Senate a few days since, on the question whether the State shall reimburse Knox County for the expense incurred for the trial of Robbins, who killed the mate of the schooner Annie B. Emery of Hancock, Haskell of Cumberland, and Swazey of Oxford, participated in the discussion. Emery and Haskell favored reimbursement, and Swazey opposed it.

Mr. Emery plainly showed that the crime was not committed in Knox County, but on the high seas; that Robbins was not a citizen of that County; that his victim was a citizen of the British Empire; that the British officers demanded Robbins, and that but for the interposition of the Governor of Maine, he would have been given up. Owing to the man's dying in Knox County, the Governor was enabled to make the claim that Robbins should be tried there.

In view of the fact that it was not certain but that Robbins was innocent, and that a trial in a British province might have been influenced by prejudice and hence unfair, the Governor's action was laudable. But under these circumstances the British Government had a right to demand a fair and thorough trial. Hence, the County spared no pains nor cost for a thorough investigation.

Under these circumstances, who should bear the expense, the County or the State? The result of the vote was that the State should pay it.

Senator Hinckley does not make many speeches, but his voice is heard and influence felt in Committees, and he attends to business, and really knows as much about what is going on in the Senate as any other member.

R. L. GRINDLE.

General News.

Civil Rights Bill in the House.

The House was again crowded on Friday to hear the closing debate on the civil rights bill. After speeches by Phelps, Shanks and others, at 11:45 A. M. Gen. Butler called the previous question.

In the course of his speech Mr. Shanks caused the equal rights plank of the democratic platform of 1872 to be read, which created bursts of laughter all over the House, which was again and again renewed when he announced it as a preamble to the bill.

At 12:40 Gen. Butler rose to close the debate. The scene presented, has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery was crowded, and nearly a thousand persons crowded around the doors trying to obtain admittance before Butler commenced. A motion was made to admit ladies to the door, but objection was made by Mr. Niblack. In the course of his speech Mr. Butler caused to be read a petition to the Mississippi legislature, in which a white man asked that seven different children by different colored women be legitimatized. The reading of the names was greeted with bursts of laughter.

Mr. Butler then had read a letter written by Mr. Brown of Kentucky during the war, which contained treasonable sentiments.

Before the clerk had completed the reading of the letter a point of order was raised by Mr. Hale of New York, who insisted that if it reflected on a member of the House, it should not be read.

Mr. Butler, on the other hand, insisted that it was an official report made by the election committee to the House of Representatives.

The Speaker represented the difficulty of deciding on the points in debate, but held that if the gentleman from Massachusetts asserted that it was pertinent to the subject before the House, it could not be excluded, even if it did reflect upon a member, because it was contained in an official report.

Mr. Hale then said he trusted the gentleman from Massachusetts would not shame the Republican side of the House by such an attack upon a member when no response could be made.

Mr. Butler, not having heard the remark distinctly, asked Mr. Hale to repeat it, which the latter did, strongly emphasizing the word "shame."

Gen. Butler closed his speech at 15 minutes to 2. No demonstrations, either of approval or disapproval, took place, either in the galleries or on the floor.

VOTING ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A vote was then taken on the school amendment to the bill, which was carried by 128 to 48.

The next vote was on the motion to insert the amendment of Mr. White of Alabama as a substitute for Mr. Cessna's amendment, which was practically the Senate bill.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected, and ayes and nays called on Mr. Cessna's amendment as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. Cessna's substitute was rejected, 148 to 113.

The next vote was on inserting as a preamble to the bill a portion of the democratic platform of 1872, which had been quoted by Mr. Burrows of Michigan.

Mr. Potter of New York asked leave to add as an amendment to the preamble the 4th section of the same platform, as follows:—

"Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power."

Objection was made and the amendment was not received.

The preamble was then adopted; yeas 219, nays 26.

The following is the vote in the negative:—

Adams, Arthur, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Caldwell, Chittenden, Crossland, Davis, Eldredge, Hancock, Harris of Ga., Hunton, McLean, Milliken, Nesmith, Read, Schell, Stone, Williams of Mich. Wilson of Ind., and Young of Ky.—26.

The bill was then passed; yeas 162, nays 100.

Messrs. J. Ambler, Smith, Standard, Crutchfield, Lowndes, Roderick, Butler of Tenn., and Sloan (reps.) voted in the negative. Messrs. Bromberg and Phelps (dem. reps.) also voted against the bill. No demonstration, either on the floor or in the galleries, followed the announcement of the vote.

BROWN VS. BUTLER.

Mr. Brown of Kentucky on Thursday, in the House, smarting under what he deemed insults to the Southern people from Gen. Butler, made a most bitter speech. As he arose the buzzing hushed, and all eyes turned expectantly on the young orator. He was bent upon retaliation, and that it might be extremely violent, his fiery temper and powerful rhetoric gave only too much reason to fear. He began by denouncing the civil rights bill, declaring that it was born in malignity, passed in violation of the Constitution, and would be executed in violence and bloodshed. Mr. Hale of New York promptly called him to order, but the speaker ruled that the language did not transgress rules. Not three minutes later Mr. Brown began his attack upon Mr. Butler. He had spoken but a few sentences before a member saw his intentions and alarmed the Speaker, who claimed to be signing bills. Down came the gavel in an instant, and two questions shaped by well-defined suspicion, were put to Brown. The answers were explicit and satisfactory, and the Kentuckian resumed. Having finished his allusion to Burking, he leaned forward over his desk toward Butler, and with flushed face, gleaming eyes and vengeful gestures, hurled his invective against its object with tremendous power.

For an instant after he closed there was

DEAD SILENCE.

The House seemed fairly to shrink before that withering denunciation, but the next moment the hall was in an uproar. Half a dozen members gathered about Butler, who sat scowling in his seat, and Messrs. Beck, Lamar and a few others hurried to their young friend's desk. General Negley first gained the floor and fiercely demanded that the offensive language be taken down at once. The Speaker ordered that it be done and presently the transcript of the reporter's notes was read to the House. Mr. Hale of New York got the floor at the close of the reading and offered a resolution of censure. Mr. Dawes followed immediately with a resolution of expulsion, the reading of which was greeted with applause from the republican side, and from a portion of the galleries. The Speaker checked this demonstration sternly, saying that it was very improper for the galleries and more so on the floor. "It is in a high degree improper, if proceedings," put in Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky; casting an ugly look at the republican side. Hale called in an impetuous way for the previous question on his resolution, at which Mr. Dawes interposed a vigorous protest, and cries of "that's it, that's it," issued from the democratic side. Mr. Hale insisted on the previous question, however, and obtained only one vote.

The debate which followed was one of the

MOST REMARKABLE

in the annals of Congress. Within fifteen minutes it was apparent that upon the bare question of punishing a member for a gross violation of the rules of debate, the House was divided strictly on party lines. To begin with, Mr. Dawes and Mr. Blair, who rose to his seat speech for the republican minority was possible only by enclosing the orator in a hollow square of his friends, and in other parts of his speech made remarks which could hardly fail to stir a party feeling. Mr. Cox took occasion to rebuke Mr. Dawes for this, saying that he proposed to pour water upon the flames. Mr. Lamar proceeded to observe, however, that the party in the majority had tolerated exceedingly bad language on their side, and urged the inconsistency of such severe action as that proposed against the democratic member. To sustain his first point he had read by the clerk, to the great amusement of everybody except Mr. Hale, the well-remembered simile of the dirty cur used by Mr. Hale in the salary-grab debate between himself and Mr. Wilson of Indiana. When Mr. Cox had finished, Mr. Dawes asked if Mr. Brown desired to say anything. Mr. Beck answered that Mr. Brown wished to be heard, but preferred that Mr. Lamar should first address the House. The latter extenuated as well as he could the offence committed by Mr. Brown, and explained very unsatisfactorily his apparent prevarication in answer to the Speaker's question.

IN ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF,

Brown said very little; merely that he had never before been accused of prevarication and meant neither to prevaricate nor evade in answering the Speaker. He was about to resume his seat when Mr. Dawes put the home question whether he had anything to say about the character of his remarks. Brown replied quietly, "I stand by the record," and from that moment there was no doubt the action of the House. During much of the discussion Brown sat at Lamar's side, evidently trying to appear cool, but occasionally betraying intense nervousness. Once, when Judge Hoar used the word falsifying in connection with Brown's answer to the Speaker, he rose from his seat as if to reply, but was restrained by a friend.—This expression of Judge Hoar's was also nearly the cause of harsh language from Mr. Lamar, but that gentleman checked himself, and an explanation removed all cause of bad blood. Summed up, the argument on the Republican side was that there was a Brown was a gross and deliberate violation of rules, and more than that, an outcropping of the old rebellious spirit; and on the Democratic side, that it was no worse than offences committed by members on the other side, which had been entirely overlooked. Brown's withdrawal of his resolution, partly because he feared it would not receive the necessary two-thirds vote, and partly because of doubt of the power of the House to expel for the reasons assigned, the House voted down a motion to lay Mr. Hale's resolution on the table, and then passed it by a strict party vote. Brown's withdrawal of members dodged, especially on the Democratic side.

While this was going on, Mr. Brown prepared

TWO COPIES OF HIS RESIGNATION,

one to be handed to the Speaker, and the other to be telegraphed to the Governor of Kentucky; but the wiser counsels of his friends prevailed, and he concluded to bow to the mandates of the House and pay the penalty of his offence by accepting the censure. He was, for the time being, the centre of attraction, but bore it quietly, as he had somewhat cooled off. General Butler asked and obtained leave to make

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

in the course of which he declared that during his eight years' service in Congress he had never begun a personal attack on any man, but when a man attacked him he had never left him until he was sorry for it. Mr. Brown was then called for, and proceeding down the aisle he was met in front of the Speaker's chair and bowed slightly.

THE REPRIMAND

was then administered in a dignified manner by the Speaker. Mr. Brown said but a few words in reply and then took his seat. The House at once settled down to comparative quiet, and soon took a recess until Saturday morning. Throughout the entire day there was a more positive, well-defined division of the two political parties than has been observed for many a day, excepting, of course, the time during which the question of civil rights has been before the House. The Democrats voted and acted solidly in defence of their colleague, Mr. Brown, while the Republicans, with but few exceptions, stood in the attitude of determined adversaries. The excitement which possessed everybody in that vast number of persons who witnessed the proceedings is indiscribable. The turmoil and confusion on the floor was not equalled in the days of the pendency of the Credit Mobilier reports, when the votes for expulsion and censure of the deceased Oakes Ames and James Brooks were being taken.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is the civil rights bill as it passed the House, Friday:—

The following is the bill as passed, without the preamble: That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude; that any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous conditions of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $100 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of the debt with full costs, and shall for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days and not more than one year provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statues, and having so elected to proceed on the made or other their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred but this proviso shall not apply to criminal law of any State, and provided further that a judgment for a penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Section 3.—That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States cognizance of all courts and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial district or circuit courts of the United States whenever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the Districts Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States and the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and requested to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such a court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the aggrieved thereby.

State News.

Legislature of Maine.

Augusta, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

An act authorizing Michael Hurley to extend his wharf at the west end of Union River bridge in Ellsworth, into the waters of said river, was read and assigned; also an act authorizing Wm. F. Desisles and others to build a wharf in tide waters of Lamoine.

An act to authorize Chas. Deering to erect his wharf at Bar Harbor was passed to be enacted. The Petition of Wm. Conary to extend wharf into tide waters at Bluehill Falls was presented and referred.

HOUSE.

Mr. Tolman, from the Hancock County Delegation, on petition, reported resolve apportioning to the town of Isle au Haut in Hancock county, its proportional part of the State valuation of the town of Deer Isle in said county. Read and assigned.

Mr. Wheelwright, from the Committee on Commerce, on petition, reported bill an act to authorize Andrew J. Whiting and Obediah Allen to extend a wharf into the tide waters of Somes' Sound in Mt. Desert. Read and assigned.

Passed to be Enacted.

An act to incorporate the Bluehill Granite Co.; to incorporate the Petit Menan Cranberry Co.; resolve to authorize the county of Penobscot to procure a loan; act to repeal chapter 297 of the private laws of 1873, relative to cattle running at large in Gouldsboro; to authorize A. S. Ellis to extend wharf in Bucksport harbor; resolve relative to reports of the Insurance Commissioner; act to incorporate the Woodbine Cemetery Association of Ellsworth; to authorize Henry B. Cleaves to extend a wharf in Portland harbor; act relative to Maine Central Institute.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

The committee on Agriculture reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. It was ordered to be passed and printed under the rule.

The committee on judiciary reported a bill, and that it ought to pass, on the petition to abolish the death penalty. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.

Sec. 1.—Murder and arson hereafter committed, shall in all cases be punishable by imprisonment for life, with such solitary confinement as the judge passing sentence may direct.

Passed to be Engrossed.

An act authorizing Michael Hurley to extend his wharf at the west end of Union River bridge into the tide waters of said river; an act to authorize Wm. F. Desisles and others to build a wharf in tide waters at Lamoine.

Passed to be Enacted.

An act to authorize Chas. Deering to extend his wharf at Bar Harbor; an act to incorporate the Bluehill Granite Co.; an act to incorporate the Woodbine Cemetery Association; an act to incorporate the Petit Menan Cranberry Co.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wheelright, from the Committee on Temperance, on order, reported bill an act additional to chap. 27 of the revised statutes relating to intoxicating liquors.—Printed under rule. [Provides that no person shall bring into the State, or knowingly transport from place to place, intoxicating liquors for unlawful sale by any person, under a penalty of $50 for each offence; sec. 2 provides for the seizure of all liquors while in transit, and procedure against them if they were unlawfully kept in any place.]

Passed to be Engrossed.

An act to authorize A. J. Whiting and Obediah Allen to extend a wharf into the tide waters of Somes' Sound in Mt. Desert; resolve appropriating to the town of Isle au Haut in Hancock County, its proportional part of the State valuation of the town of Deer Isle in said county.

Passed to be Enacted.

An act to incorporate the Bangor and Ellsworth Steamboat Co.; an act authorizing T. L. Roberts to build and maintain a wharf in the tide waters of the town of Eden. The remonstrance of Saml Wasson and 45 others against the reduction of the agricultural reports was presented and referred.

Friday, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

Read and Assigned.

An act to authorize A. J. Whiting and Obediah Allen to extend a wharf into the tide waters of Somes' Sound at Mt. Desert; resolve appropriating to the town of Isle au Haut in Hancock County, its proportional part of the State valuation of the town of Deer Isle in said county.

Passed to be Enacted.

An act to incorporate the Bangor and Ellsworth Steamboat Co.; an act authorizing T. L. Roberts to build and maintain a wharf in the tide waters of the town of Eden.

HOUSE.

Mr. Tolman, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported legislation inexpedient, on order relating to the expediency of amending sec. 2, chap. 157 of the private and special laws of '74; also reported on petition, bill an act amending an act entitled an act for the better protection of lobsters in the State of Maine. Printed under rule. [Gives the right to catch and sell through the year, but prohibits canning during the months of August and September.] Also reported on order, bill an act additional to chap. 258 of the public laws of 1874, relating to fishing. Printed under rule. [Provides that sec. 5 of chap. 248 of the laws of '74, shall not apply to the St. Croix river.]

Read and Assigned.

An act authorizing Michael Hurley to extend his wharf at the west end of Union River bridge in Ellsworth, into the tide waters of Union River; an act to authorize Wm. F. Desisles and others to build a wharf in tide waters of Lamoine.

Bill an act to secure the education of youth in the State of Maine, was discussed and tabled. This bill provides that any boy or girl between the ages of 7 and 14 who shall neglect to attend school for a period of 12 weeks each year, may be fined or sent to the reform school at the discretion of the court.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Passed to be Engrossed.

An act to authorize A. J. Whiting and Obediah Allen to extend a wharf into the tide waters of Somes' Sound Mt. Desert; resolve appropriating to the town of Isle au Haut in Hancock County, its proportional part of the State valuation of the town of Deer Isle in said county.

HOUSE.

Read and Assigned.

Bill an act for the protection of Deer on the Island of Mt. Desert; an act amending an act for the better protection of lobsters in the State of Maine.

Passed to be Engrossed.

An act authorizing Michael Hurley to extend his wharf at the west end of Union River bridge in Ellsworth, into tide waters of said river; an act to authorize Wm. F. Desisles and others to build a wharf into tide waters of Lamoine.

Passed to be Enacted.

An act to legalize the doings of School District No. 4, in the town of Lamoine; an act to protect the owners of Petit Menan Point in the town of Steuben.

—The managing editor of the Detroit Free Press is Mr. Wm. E. Quimby, a native of Brewer, Maine. Mr. A. G. Boynton, the political editor, is a native of Bangor.

Constitutional Commission.

At the session of the Constitutional Commission at Augusta last Saturday:

Mr. Rust presented a report in form entitled "Election of Governor by plurality," as follows:

SEC. 1. The Governor shall be elected by a plurality of votes given in by the qualified electors. It also provides for changing "majority" to "minority" whenever it occurs.

Adopted 7 to 3.—Messrs. Gilbert, Libby, and Robins voting no.

The same gentleman presented a report entitled, "Election of Senators by plurality." Section first provides that Senators shall be elected by a plurality of the votes given by qualified electors, and further provides for striking out the word "majority" where it occurs, and inserting instead thereof the word, "plurality." Adopted 8 to 2. Messrs. Gilbert and Robbins voting no.

Mr. Pike presented a report entitled: "Land Agency," as follows: Section 10 of art. 9 of the amendments is hereby amended by striking out the words, "Land Agent and." Unanimously adopted.

After a protracted contest, the following was adopted unanimously in lieu of the section numbered 14, and is the amendment which will be sent to the Legislature:

SEC. 14. Corporations shall be formed under general laws, and not be created by special acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State.

The following was adopted as an amendment to art 9:

Amend sec. 8, art. 9, by inserting after the word "real" the words "and personal."

SEC. 8. All taxes upon real and personal estate assessed by authority of this State, shall be apportioned and assessed equally according to the first value thereof.

Also to amend the same article by adding the following:

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall never, in any manner, suspend or surrender the power of taxation.

The following report was accepted—7 to 2

"Amend article six, section seven, by striking out of the first line the words "Judges and."

Add to said article the following:

SEC. 9. Judges of Probate shall be appointed by the Executive power the same as any other judicial officer, and shall hold their office for the term of four years. Provided, however, that the present officers shall hold their office for the term for which they were elected.

The following, relating to the appointment of Judges of Municipal and Police Courts:

Amend the constitution by striking out sec. 8 of art. 6, and insert the following:

Judges of Municipal and Police Courts shall be appointed by the Executive power in the same manner as other police officers, and shall hold offices for the term of four years. Provided, however, that the present incumbents shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected.

Dr. Robins submitted the following report from a committee, and he was very vehement in supporting the measure, that the State should be restricted from giving aid or endowing the higher institutions of learning. It was proposed to be a substitute for art. 8 of the constitution:

A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liabilities of the people; to promote this important object the Legislature are authorized and it shall be their duty to require the different towns to make provision at their own expense, for support and maintenance of common schools; and by such other measures as the Legislature at its discretion may devise, to establish and maintain a system of public instruction for the common benefit of all the people, provided, that no apportionment shall be made in aid of any town which does not raise its due proportion for the support of its schools as may be designated by law; and further provided that the Legislature shall make no appropriation for the benefit of institutions of learning other than those included in the system of public instruction aforesaid.

The vote on this was as follows:—Yeas—Kent, Kimball, Libby, Robbins, Rust—5. Nays—Haines, Madigan, Pike, Talbot—4. It required 6 to pass.

A resolution passed January 29th, was amended and passed. As amended it reads:

Resolved, That art. 1st, sec. 3, of the constitution should be amended by striking out the words "and all religious societies in this state, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall at times have the exclusive right of electing their public teacher and contracting with them for their support and maintenance," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit.—"And all religious societies in this state, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the right of managing in ways not inconsistent with other provisions of this instrument, their ecclesiastical affairs according to the policy of their respective churches."

The following substitution of sec. 2 and 3 of article 4, part first, and of act 4 of the amendments was adopted 8 to 1:

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members to be elected by the qualified electors and to hold their office for ——— years from the day next preceding the first meeting of the Legislature. The existing apportionments of the several cities, towns and plantations of this state shall continue until the next apportionment of Representatives shall be made by the Legislature. The Legislature after the first day of January and before the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and within every subsequent period of at most ten years, and at least five years, shall cause the number of inhabitants of this state to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, and Indians not taxed, and for that purpose may adopt the census last taken by the authority of the government of the United States. The Legislature shall at the several periods of making the enumeration of said inhabitants apportion the whole number of Representatives; first among the counties, and the number apportioned to each county among the several Representative districts thereof as nearly as may be according to the number of said inhabitants. There shall be as many Representatives in each county as the number of Representatives apportioned to each county; said districts to be made as nearly as may be by uniting contiguous and without dividing any town or the ward of any city. Provided that where any town or the ward of any city shall have inhabitants enough to entitle it, upon an equal proportionment, to more than one Representative, then the number of Representatives apportioned to such town or ward shall be the number to which it is so entitled. Provided also, that if, in making up Represent

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Ellsworth American.]

Legislative Doings.

AUGUSTA, Me. Feb. 9.

An adverse report was made to the House on making an appropriation of $5,000 dollars for the Industrial School for girls in Hallowell. The report was tabled. A charter for the Lewiston and Augusta railroad Co., was reported, also a new bill for the fencing of railroads. The resolve appropriating $16,400 dollars to reimburse towns for money paid to soldiers in 1864, was read once and assigned for to-morrow in the House.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty, and the substitution of imprisonment for life, came up in the Senate. The bill took its several readings and without eliciting any debate, on a call of the yeas and nays was refused a passage by a vote of 15 to 15 only one member, (Mr. Donworth of Aroostook) being absent who, it is understood, would have voted in the negative. The vote was as follows: Yeas, Cotthell, Cutler, Emery, Foss, Foster, Trench, Haskell, Kent, Morrison, Palmer, Prescott, Rounds, Stevens, Swazey, Webb, 15. Nays, Atwood, Campbell, Cross, Cushing, Dyer, Gould, Hall, Hawson, Hinckley, Holbrook, Hyde, Lord, Richardson, Russell, Thurlough, 15.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Hon. L. G. Downes of Calais, has received an appointment as Commissioner, to take testimony in the Alabama claims. Mr. Downes received his commission on Tuesday at Augusta, where he is temporarily stopping.

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The committee on agriculture, will report a resolve of $24,500 for the agricultural College. $27,500 is the amount asked for.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The committee on Judiciary agree to report a bill, abolishing imprisonment for debt, the details of the bill not fully agreed upon.

Capital Trial.

LEWISTON, Me. Feb. 9.

The trial of Rufus N. Higgins for the murder of James Barlow in September last was begun this morning in the Supreme Court in session at Auburn, Judge Danforth presiding. The prosecution is conducted by Attorney General Plaisted, assisted by County Attorney Wing. Higgins is defended by L. S. Hutchinson Esq., of Lewiston.

Owl's Head Frozen up.

ROCKLAND, ME. Feb. 9.

The steamer Clara Clarita, came off from Vinal Haven to-day, and was obliged to break ice a long distance. She could only get within half a mile of Owls Head, when the passengers came ashore on the ice and were brought to the city, a distance of four miles.

Tribute of respect to the late Gen, S. F. Hersey.

PORTLAND, Me. Feb. 9.

The Trustees of Westbrook seminary at a meeting to-day, passed sympathetic resolutions and sent a committee to attend the funeral of Hon. Samuel F. Hersey of Bangor, who was president of this Board.

Cars running through Hoosac Tunnel.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. Feb. 9.

The first train to pass through the Hoosac Tunnel started on the trip at 3 P.M., today. One hundred persons were on board and the time occupied was thirty-nine minutes during which the train was shrouded in pitch darkness. The tunnel is now an accomplished fact.

The Louisiana Difficulties.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

Gen. Sheridan in a note to Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Congressional Committee says: "In respect to the inquiries of the members of the Congressional Committee as to the number of persons killed and wounded, in this state since 1866 on account of their political opinions, I have to state that the number reported to date is as follows: Killed 2141, Wounded 2115, Total 4256.

The Weather.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 10, 1. A. M.

Probabilities.

For the Middle and Eastern States during Wednesday, stationery and rising barometer, northwest winds higher temperature and clear followed by hazy weather. Cautionary signals continue at New London, Woods Hole, Thatchers Island and Portland.

City and County.

BUSINESS!!

ALL men who have been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor to a greater or less extent, and who "MEAN BUSINESS," are requested to meet at Hancock lower Hall, Wednesday evening next, February 10th, at 7 P. M.

Mr. McKeivey, President of Portland Reform Club will be present.

Come boys, "THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM"

1w6 PER ORDER.

—Lent began yesterday.

—If the cold does not strengthen, it certainly does not abate. Every morning this week the mercury has indicated from 10 to 14 degrees below zero.

—The Bangor Fur store is doing a lively business, at Jellison's, and both fur and currency fly briskly.

—Dr. Reynolds of Bangor, with several of his friends are expected to be present at the next Temperance meeting on Tuesday night.

—The Minstrel Combination of Taber & O'Neil, will give a performance at Hancock Hall, on Saturday and Monday evenings next. If they can draw as full houses as the Temperance League, they will not languish for want of patronage.

—The lecture on Tuesday night, by Mr. McKelvey of Portland, was fully attended, and gave good satisfaction to an interested and attentive audience. Mr. M. is a good speaker, and at times eloquent. He speaks from the heart and his hearers respond with sympathy and emotion.

—To-morrow night (Friday), the members of the Baptist Society will give a supper and an Old Folks' Concert, at Hancock Hall. The music selected, is of the old Puritanic order, and the use of both vocal and nasal organs, will be required properly to perform it, after ye anshent manner. The supper will also be one after the style of the olden time. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the society, we trust our liberal friends will give them an over-flowing house.

—The Emerald Band of this city are doing their share to promote the Temperance cause. Every man of them have taken the pledge, and at the public meetings, their well executed music adds much to the life and interest of the proceedings.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Samuel Royal on Tuesday last, at Hall's Mill, accidentally fell on a stick of timber and severely injured his hip, rendering him incapable of walking, and from which he suffers great pain.

—Never before in its history, has Ellsworth been so thoroughly aroused on the subject of Temperance. Almost every night, meetings are held, and Hancock Hall is filled with earnest and interested audiences. Rum has fled to its darkest holes and dreads the daylight. Intoxication no longer staggers in our streets, nor makes night hideous with its maudlin shouts. Moderate drinkers, drunkards, and even rum-sellers are under conviction, and are seeing as they never saw before, the awful pit before them. More than 500 have already signed the pledge. May the good work go on, until this city becomes distinguished for its temperance and sobriety.

Report of the Temperance League.

"There's a midnight blackness changing into gray,
Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!
Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?
What the evil that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it, type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play.
Men of thought, and men of action, clear the way!"

The meeting of the Temperance League on Monday evening deserves more than an ordinary notice. Would that the space of your columns and the ability of your reporter were adequate to the occasion. I can attempt nothing more than a hasty sketch of the proceedings.

Hancock Hall was filled with earnest men and women whose hearts are touched as never before by the sacred obligations which bind them to the temperance cause.

The meeting was called to order at 7 1-2 o'clock by President Joy, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lyon.

The following Resolution was offered by the Secretary, which was passed without opposition or debate:—

Whereas—By Chapter 27, Section 55, of the Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen of cities, to enforce the law against drinking houses and tippling shops, therefore

Resolved—By the Ellsworth Temperance League, that a committee be raised to wait upon the Mayor and Aldermen of this city, and respectfully ask them to do their duty, and that we, the members of the League will render them all assistance in our power.

Messrs. Garretson, N. A. Joy and Lyon, were chosen a committee for the purposes contemplated in the resolve.

At this stage of the proceedings the meeting was put under the direction of Dr. Reynolds, President of the Bangor Reform Club, who with four of his associates, had driven from Bangor in the bitter cold of Monday, in response to the invitation of the League.

Dr. Reynolds on taking the floor briefly alluded to his own life. He is thirty-five years old. Had been a drinking man twenty years. Though not what might be termed a habitual drunkard, he had frequently been intoxicated. He was saved through the labors of the Women's Crusade. A few months ago he and six others banded together and formed the Bangor Reform Club. From a beginning so small, the most gratifying results have been accomplished. Men have been led to dash the accursed bowl from their lips, and renounce it forever. 550 intemperate men have enrolled their names as members of this noble Society. Of this number only fifty have broken the pledge. In addition to the recruits to the Reform Club, success had most signally crowned its efforts by making it instrumental in the hands of God, in securing 4000 names to the temperance pledge. Any male, eighteen years of age and upwards is eligible to membership in the Reform Club. Dr. Reynolds explained the work of the members as a work of practical Christianity. They seek out the unfortunate victims of intemperance everywhere—in the gutter, the almshouse and the jail, and extending a helping hand, are untiring in their efforts to lead them back to manhood. If any of their brothers fall, they seek them out and strive to reclaim them; if any are sick, or in prison, they visit them; if any are hungry, or naked, they feed and clothe them.

"With charity for all; with malice toward none," and "Dare to do right" are the mottoes which the Club has very appropriately adopted.

The next speaker was William A. Langley. He became intemperate in early life, and his bad habits deprived him of an education. For thirty-five years he was a slave to rum. He spent many years in California; and for nineteen years he never opened a Bible or saw the inside of a church; yet there were times when he remembered God, and prayed in solitude that his shackles might fall off; and he walk forth emancipated and redeemed. He was saved at Bangor only a few months ago, and is now an active and a useful member of the Reform Club.

He was followed by John S. Stevens. Mr. Stevens' story is a touching one, exciting the sympathy, as well it may, of all who hear it. He was a drunkard's son—reared in poverty and neglect. He had been an inmate of the watch-house, the jail and the reform school. At the institution last named he received some instruction in the elementary branches of learning, which was all the education he ever obtained. He came forth from that school a Christian boy; but he soon fell into his old habits of intemperance. He estimated that he had drank 643 gallons of rum. He is now only thirty-six years old. He spent four years in the army, and was for some months in Andersonville prison. No man can say that he did not do his duty well, and faithfully, as a soldier. Though he came home from the army with $750, in one week from that time it was all sacrificed as an offering to Rum. One night last September, though lying on his bed suffering the horrors of delirium tremens, he was able to recognize a picture which hung on the wall. This was a picture of the Savior which some time before he had found in a pile of dirt in an old hovel, where he had lain drunk. He brought it home and had it framed. That night as he lay there on his bed suffering all the tortures of the damned, he conceived the idea that if that picture were hung upon his bed-post, he might be saved. His plan was executed by the hands of a loving wife yearning to save him; and he vowed then and there, that if God spared his life through the night, he would abandon strong drink forever. That vow he has religiously kept; and he now trusts that he is a Christian man.

Mr. Stevens made a strong argument in favor of Temperance, in which he displayed much native ability.

The next speaker was Geo. S. Walker, who is sixty-four years of age, and had been fifty years a drunkard. His was a sad story of a dissipated life, told in an effective manner.

He was followed by Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Reform Club. At one time Hill was so lost to self-respect through intemperance that he carried a bottle of rum in his pocket to church, and while the pastor was offering prayer he invited the good old man to drink with him.

Mr. Hill made an able speech, and showed himself alive to the noble work in which he is now engaged.

About four hundred persons came forward to sign the temperance pledge. The first to set the commendable example was our talented fellow-citizen, William P. Joy Esq. All honor to this young man for the noble stand he has taken for the right.—May God keep him steadfast to the end. Many who signed the pledge are men who have long been addicted to intemperate habits. May they, too, be rewarded as they deserve.

To say that there was great enthusiasm in the meeting would be but a feeble term to express the feeling of the audience.—The Bangor Reform Club and the Ellsworth Temperance League are tributary streams, whose waters uniting, rolled on with irresistible volume to the great ocean of Temperance. None could stand against current; and all were swept onward in its flow.

All of the members of the Emerald Band, who were present and gave us some of their best music, signed the pledge.

Mr. W. P. Joy gave notice that the reformed men of Ellsworth, desirous of inaugurating a Reform Club, would meet at the lower hall on Thursday evening of this week. The time of this meeting has been changed to (this) Wednesday evening.

A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Reynolds and his party, and to the Emerald Band for their attendance; and the former were invited to meet with us again on Tuesday evening of next week.

Another point, which we failed to notice in the proper place, may be mentioned here. Some of our most prominent business men, whose influence for or against the temperance cause, is potential indeed, went on the stage and signed the pledge. Among these we noticed one of our most respected citizens, Henry Whiting, Esq.

Miss Addie D. Hight.

In the death of this estimable lady, which occurred on the 12th ult., not only the family in which she was so much beloved, not merely the church of which she was so active a member,—but the whole community as well, has sustained a great loss.

Positive in character, decided in convictions, energetic in action, she was unusually efficient in every enterprise in which she engaged; and from no good work was her sympathy withheld. As a friend, she was affectionate, self-sacrificing, and true. As a christian, she was faithful to her Savior, and her religious principle was conspicuously manifest in her unfailing cheerfulness and patience, and her kindly interest in the poor. Her valuable service in the church and the Sunday-school, will not soon be forgotten. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a numerous circle of friends. As for her, we are cheered by the belief that she is one of those of whom it has been written, "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Mt. Desert.

—Meteorological observations at United States Volunteer Signal Station at Mt. Desert, for the month of Jan. 1874:

Maximum,	34°
" Daily,	28·6
Minimum.—below,	14°
" Daily,—below,	23
Monthly mean,	11·06
Rain fall, 0.1 inches.	
Snow, 14 "	

Means for Jan. 1874,	22°90
" " " 1873,	16°29
" " " 1870,	27°15
" " " 1869,	21°73
" " " 1868,	15°79

Thus we see Jan. 1875 has been colder than any Jan. for a number of years. At the Hotel here, less than 1-4 mile from me, it has been down to 20° below zero.

Tremont

—Three of our schools closed last Friday. That in District No. 5, was successfully conducted by W. L. Stevens of West Waterville, a member of the Junior class, Maine State College. The school was graded, and the scholars working to better advantage than usual under the mixed system, made good progress. Why will not the other large Districts grade their schools?

The school in District No. 7 was efficiently taught by W. A. Allen, C. E., of Orono, a graduate of M. S. College, Class of '74. He is to begin a term of Free High School at the same place on Monday, Feb. 15.

In District No. 9, E. D. Mayo of this town, taught his third term. The progress made by the scholars was equal to that of previous terms. Names of scholars not absent during the term: Isadore Dodge, Phoebe Moulding, Albert Murphy, Willie Murphy, Everett Norwood, Edwin Rumill, Willie Thurston; absent one half day only: George Rumill, Cora Murphy, Rhoda Murphy.

The school in District No. 10, which closed a week earlier than the above, was taught by Gideon Mayo of Eden, an experienced Normal teacher. He will begin a term of Free High School in District No. 5, on Feb. 15th.

Tremont has taken "a long stride in the right direction," and her schools are improving. We hope she will long be blessed with Free High Schools.

Sargentville.

—The winter term of school at this place taught by Mr. Corydon S. Staples of Penobscot, has been in session six weeks, and if the scholars are not making excellent progress, it is not the fault of the teacher, as he has the confidence and respect of the scholars and parents.

—Eggemoggin Beach was entirely frozen over, night of the 19th. Foot-people began to cross on the ice between Sedgwick and Deer Isle the 24th, on the 28th a number of teams, horses and sleighs, passed over, and on the 29th there was considerable passing with teams, but on the 30th, on account of the mercury *rising*, the teams began to *fall* through the ice. Some three or four horses went through, but fortunately none were lost, and a this writing, Feb. 1, it is only safe for foot-people. This for the benefit of the traveling public.

—There will be a public lecture at Sargent hall on Thursday evening, 11 inst, by Mr. Fletcher, Principal of the Normal School, Castine. The public generally are invited to attend.

Bluehill.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of members of the Bluehill First Baptist Society, was held on last Saturday evening, when they decided to hold a Levee on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17th. Many of the Society have been thinking of this for some time past, and several meetings have been called within the past two weeks to decide the matter, but as there was some doubt whether they could secure the *active* co-operation of the whole society, they hesitated, being very desirous of sustaining their excellent reputation for "getting up" a successful Levee and a *good* supper. Such co-operation being now assured, we have no doubt they will fully sustain their well worn reputation. They hope to see all their old friends from out of town, and hosts of new ones, and as they have not held a Levee for several years, we need only remind those who have so well enjoyed former ones, of the purpose of the Society to hold one now, in order to secure a large number of visitors. All who go may be assured of a hearty reception, a good supper, and the consciousness of having helped forward a good object. Don't forget the day Wednesday, Feb. 17th, and don't fail to go. Some novelties may be expected.

Oceanville.

—Sickness is quite prevalent in this vicinity at present. Severe colds and sore throats are the order of the day, and red flannel is in good demand just now. Scarlet fever and canker-rash also, are raging on different parts of the island.

—Rev. Mr. Williams preached an interesting discourse here last Sunday; he is to preach again next Sabbath.

—The Reach has frozen over so that teams can cross, and we now receive our mail more regularly than during the first part of the winter.

—Newspapers are indeed a God-send! what with the Ellsworth American, Northern Border, Daily Kennebec Journal and other periodicals, we get a good digest of news. Columns relating to the doings of the Legislature are closely scanned. We hope the proceedings of that body may prove highly beneficial to the best interests of our state.

Prospect Harbor.

—The school at Prospect Harbor closed on Tuesday the 2nd inst, having been in progress nearly eight weeks. The term was cut short three weeks, on account of sickness, which prevailed to some extent among the scholars of the district.

There was an entertainment given at the school house on Sat. eve, at which time, dialogues were recited and charades acted, and at the close of the exercises the following prizes were distributed:

A prize for excellence in spelling to Susie Moore, a member of the first class.

Prizes in the second class were awarded to Augusta Lord, Hetabel Noonan and Henry Cole. Third class, to Emily Joy.

The prize for excellence in map drawing was awarded to Emma Hutchings, of the first class. Second class, prize to Fannie Cole, and the third class prize to Hetabel Noonan.

For excellence in writing words, the prize was given to Emma Hutchings. Prizes were offered at the commencement of the term for the most improvement in writing, including at the same time, resemblance to the copy, and neatness of the work. The Committee was chosen by the scholars and consisted of men who reside out of the place. The first prize was awarded to Emma Hutchings, the second prize to Henry Noonan. The deportment of the scholars during the term, and the interest taken in the studies are alike commendable.

The scholars pursuing Physiology manifested great interest and evinced good progress as may be seen from their respective ranks. Alice Cole, Emma Hutchings and Vida Cleaves each receiving 100. Susie Moon and Mary Noonan 95. The class in Philosophy also acquited themselves in a manner satisfactory to all.

TEACHER.

Penobscot.

—Business is lively here in the lumbering line, the winter so far has been favorable, and there will be a large quantity got out.

—J. B. Lawrence is doing a smart business in the harness line. It is the place to buy a new harness, or get an old one repaired.

—G. B. Hutching has moved into his new carriage shop, and is doing a good business. In connection with the shop, A. B. Ames has opened a paint shop. He is a first-class Carriage & Sign Painter, and we wish him success.

—The Glen Cove Club, made their first appearance on the stage, Thursday evening, Jan. 28th, at Town Hall, in the play, "Among the Breakers." They had a crowded house, the proceeds amounting to $50. The actors played finely, and won immense applause. We understand they will visit some of the surrounding Towns, and we wish them success, as the proceeds of their entertainments go for a worthy object.

—The Farmers Club meet regularly, and their meetings are both interesting and instructive.

SCUD.

Cranberry Isle.

To the Editor of the American:

—The schooner Hattie Ellen, of Calais, laden with laths and keg shooks from Calais for New York, came ashore on Bar point, on the small Cranberry Island in the snow storm of Thursday, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, it being very dark and thick with snow at the time, and impossible to see the land. The deck load was thrown overboard in hopes to lighten the vessel on Friday, and float her off, but there being a heavy sea on it was of no avail. Her keel is gone, and she is badly chafed; Saturday they partially stripped her. There is but little prospect of saving the schooner. If an easterly storm should come on, she would probably go to pieces. Crew safe, captain and mate were bruised some but no bones broken. This is the third vessel that has been ashore near the same place in less than two months, and to say the least, something should be done to guide mariners into this passage to Cranberry Isles, N. E. Harbor and S. W. Harbors, at this season of the year, these harbors being generally free of ice, and much used in the fall and winter.

Truly yours.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE,
Com. of Wrecks.

Cranberry Isles, Jan. 30, 1875.

(The above mentioned vessel has since been taken off the reef by U. S. Cutter Levi Woodbury, and towed into Cranberry Island Harbor.)

Hancock.

The Officers of Pleasant Home Lodge, No. 292 I. O. of G. T. were publicly installed Feb. 6, by Leonard Wooster D. G. W. C. T. as follows:

Geo. A. Oakes, W. C. G; Martha Wooster W. I. G; Clarence Southerland W. M; Agnes Hodgkins W. D. M; Charles Wooster W. T; Joseph Jellison W. T. S; Luman B. Stratton W. S; Lizzie Hodgkins W. J, S; Charles Coates W. C; Hattie Haven W. T. T; Filmore D Bagley W. C. T; Mary Moore W. W. H. S; Hattie Stratton W. L. H. S; After the services all were invited to the lower Hall, there a nice supper met our view; that had been prepared by the ladies, and all partook of it with a good will; interesting remarks were made by Bros. Bagley Coates, Stratton and Steadman. Both members and visitors, said truly this is a Pleasant Home." The Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

—J. H. Butler began a singing school at this place Feb. 5th, with a class of thirty.

—J. H. Butler is getting out the frame of a Rockland coaster to be built the coming summer.

—A. B. Crabtree of the firm of L. Crabtree & Co., has a crew in the woods cutting the frame for a vessel of about 100 tons burden. Mr. Crabtree is one of our enterprising young men.

—The good people of this place have secured the services of the Rev. J. Stratton for one half of the time during the present year.

Gouldsboro

—Mr. Charles Campbell of this town, has recently hauled from the woods a spruce log, thirty-eight feet long and ten inches diameter at the top end. It now lies by the side of the road near the residence of Geo. W. Whitaker. Mr. Campbell intends to ride this log over Sullivan Falls some day in July next, when the tides are very high and at the height of their running. He has a bet of $1000, he says, with outside parties; to win, he must come out alive, and atop of the log. Charles is an expert "on the river," but we fear those mad, whirling, hungry waters, would swallow him up without a sigh or sign of regret.

BLONDIN.

N. Sedgwick.

—The school at North Sedgwick, term eleven weeks, closed the 29th ult. The school numbered 36, average 31. Nearly all marks of absence were on account of scarlet fever, which prevailed in the district. The following were present every day of the term, George Durgan, Clarence Allen, Mary Eaton, Dora Durgan and Annie Elwell.

Orland.

—Prof. Fletcher of Castine gave a lecture at the Congregational church Friday night Feb. 5, Theme—"Progress of Education". The subject was skillfully treated, well delivered, reflecting credit upon the speaker. If the Educational interest has not an impetus in this county, it will not be Mr. Fletcher's fault.

—Dick. Martz's Variety Show at West Trenton, Saturday, Feb. 13th.
So. Hancock, Monday, Feb. 15th.
Sullivan, Tuesday, Feb 16th.
East Sullivan, Wednesday, Feb. 17th.
West Gouldsboro, Thursday, Feb. 18th.
Winter Harbor, Friday, Feb. 19th.
Prospect Harbor, Saturday, Feb. 20th.

Business Notices.

Dangerous indifference.

If you have a friend troubled with a chronic cough and who apprehends no danger from it, speak to him seriously. Tell him that every paroxysm is like the sound of a muffled drum beating time to his march to the grave. Advise to begin *forthwith*, a course of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. The country from ocean to ocean rings with its astounding cures of chronic cough and all complaints of the lungs and throat tending to consumption.

PIKE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

When you visit or leave the City of NEW YORK, save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite the GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and is fitted up at an expense of over $900,000. Elevator, Steam and all modern improvements. European Plan. The RESTAURANTS, Lunch Counter and Wine Rooms are supplied with the best the market can furnish. The cuisine is unsurpassed. Rooms for a single person, $1, and $2 per day, rich suites for families proportionately low, so that visitors to the city and travelers can live more luxuriously, for less money, at the GRAND UNION, than at any other first-class Hotel in the city. Stages and Cars pass the Hotel every minute for all parts of the City.

1y42 G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

Americans are a Nation of Dyspeptics.—We live fast, dissipate and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of alcholic spirits, and swallow without mastication, pork, grease, and every kind of life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, will remove the evil effects, and the recovered patient, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. 4w5.

Stop that Cough!

No one who ever used Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, will be without it. As a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. Cure for croup, and preventive of consumption, it has no equal. Acts like a charm in whooping cough. There is no case which it will not cure or greatly relieve. Contains no opium or other dangerous drug and is pleasant to take. I have secured the sole agency, and will furnish sample bottles at 10 cts.

S. D. Wiggin druggist, Ellsworth. Morris and Heritage, proprietors Philadelphia. John W. Perkins & Co., Portland. General agents. 1y48

C. BURRILL, INSURANCE AGENT, is Agent and Attorney for SEVEN as good Fire Insurance Companies as can be found at any Insurance Agency in New England; is Agent for one first class Marine Insurance Company, and can give the most desirable form of Marine Policy; is Agent for the old Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, the best Life Insurance Company in the country; is also Agent for the Travellers Accident Insurance Company. Parties in want of any kind of Insurance, will find it for their advantage to call at this Agency and examine the merits of his Companies before insuring elsewhere. Correspondence solicited. 47tf

ELLSWORTH PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.
FEBRUARY 11th, 1875.

Apples per bbl.	300a400	Pickles " gal.	75
" dried per lb.	12	Maple Sugar per lb.	20
Beans per bu.	3.00a4.00	Figs per lb.	20a25
Beef Steak per lb.	20a25	Oranges per box	$3 a1 00
" Roasts " "	15a17	Lemons " "	12 00
" Corned " "	10a12	Sugar granulated	
" Plate " "	11	per lb.	12½
Salt Pork " "	18	" coffee A lb.	11½
Hams " "	16	Molasses Havana	
Lard Leaf " "	18a20	per gall.	40a45
Lamb " "	12a12	" Porto Rico	
Mutton " "	9a11	per gall.	50a75
Butter " "	35	Tea Jap. " lb.	50a80
Cheese " "	18a20	" Oul. " "	50a75
Chickens " "	12a14	Tallow " "	08
Turkeys " "	20	Wood x't" cord	3.50a4.00
Cranberries per bu.		" dyhard " "	5.00a6.00
	$2.50a3.00	Coal " ton	8.50a9.00
Coffee per lb.	30a40	Oil Lins'd " gal.	1.00a1.10
Barley " bu.	1.00	" Keros " "	25
Oats " bu.	80	White Lead pure	
Corn Meal " "	$1.20	per lb.	11a14
Shorts " bag	$2.50	Hay " ton	$12.a15.00
Fine Feed " "	2.75	Nails " lb.	.03a.07
Cotton Seed Meal		Herds Grass " bu.	4.00
per bag	2.25	Red Top " "	1.50a1.75
Eggs per doz.	28	Clover per lb.	12.14
Fish Dry Cod per lb.		Calf Skins " "	.15
	.05a07	Pelts	.60a80
" " Pollock "	.04a05	Wool per lb.	.32a42
Fresh Cod per lb.	.05	Lumber Hemlock	
Fresh Halibut per lb.	12½	per m.	$9.50
Alewives, per doz	25	" Spruce " "	13.a14.00
Clams per pk.	20	" Pine " "	12.a40.00
Pigs Feet	.05	Shingle Pine Ex.	$5.00
Tripe	.12	" Cedar "	4.00
Hides per lb.	.07	" " No. 1	3.50
Flour sup. per bbl.		" " " 2	2.00
	$5.50a7.00	" Spruce	1.70
" XX " "	6.50a7.50	Scoot	1.25
" XXX " "	7.50a8.50	Clapboards Spruce	
" Choice " "	8.25a10.50	ex.	30.00
Tongue per lb.	.15	" Spruce No I	16.00
Buckwheat Flour		" Pine Clear	40.00
per lb.	.06	" " ex.	50.55
Graham Flour "	.05	Lath Spruce	1.70
Oat Meal " "	6a10	" Pine	2.00
Rice " "	.10	Cement per cask	3.00
Cracked Wheat "	.07	Lime	1.50
Pop Corn "	.10	Brick per m.	$8.a12.00
Potatoes per bu.	.60	Ducks per lb	.14a17
"sweet " lb	.4a5	Raisins " lb.	.16a30
Onions " bu.	$2.00	Prunes " "	.12
Beets " "	.75	Tomatoes 3 lb. Cans	30
Turnips " "	.60	Honey, per lb	.25a.30
Salt " bu.	70a80	Tamarinds per lb.	.10

MARINE LIST.

Memoranda.

The U S Rev steam cutter Levi Woodbury succeeded on the morning of the 4th inst, in getting the sch Hattie Ellen, off the rocks, and towed her into Cranberry Isles Harbor, where she now lies at anchor, minus her deck load. Her bottom is badly damaged, but the owners intend to take her to Calais for repairs. The Capt. of the Woodbury stuck by her and zealously rendered all the assistance at his command, until she was safely riding at her own anchors in the harbor. He then left bound eastward, in the line of his duty to render like assistance to others in like circumstances.

At Steuben—Master T A Stevens is building a sch of about 100 tons, owned by himself and others of Steuben, to be commanded by Capt Wm Hutchinson. This is the first vessel built at Steuben for several years.

At Addison—Capt L A Knowles will build a vessel of 500 tons this season. J C Nash & Co are cutting the frame for a large vessel, and intend to begin work on her in the spring.

Disasters.

Eastport, Feb. 8—It is reported that the sch Fely, Peneny, of Isle au Haut, has been lost on the Wolves. The vessel left here last week; no particulars yet.

Domestic Ports.

WINTER HARBOR—Ar 3, sch Lark, Guptill, fm Phila for Calais.

Ar 6, sch A G Brooks, Smalledge, fm Boston

Sld 5, sch Lark, Guptill, for Calais.

S W HARBOR—Ar 2, schs Sea Bird, Bulger, Rockland; Matilda, Mitchell, Newburyport for Eastport.

Sld 3, sch Josephine, Ober, Rockland.

Ar 2, str New Brunswick, fm St John for Portland, and remained over night.

PORTLAND—Ar 3, schs A G Brooks, Smalledge, Boston for Gouldsboro; Gem, Thomas, Boston for Rockland.

Ar 4, sch Alice Dean, Boston.

Ar 5, sch Mary R Somes, Boston.

Cld 5, sch Nellie F Sawyer, Getchell, Havana.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 2, sch Nellie Grant, Jordan, Brashear City.

SALEM—Ar 6, sch Ida R Freeman, Whorf Tangier.

Ar 7, sch Pennsylvania, Savage, Rockland.

BOSTON—Ar 4, schs Addie Todd, Corson, St Lucia, Jan 14; Flora Condon, Condon, Bay Islands N F.

Cld 5, sch Grace Davis, Davis, Havana.

Ar 6, sch Isaac Rich, Oliver, Bernard.

Cld 6, sch Fred P Frye, Smith, Gloucester.

INDIANOLA, TEX—Ar 2, sch Joshua Grindle, (new three-masted) Freethey, 17 days fm New York.

MARRIED.

Bluehill—30th ult., by Rev. J. H. Taylor, Mr. George A. Bowden and Miss Jessie A. M. Eaton, both of Brooklin, Me.

DIED.

Obituary notices, beyond the Date, Name and Age must be paid for.

Ellsworth—30th ult., on his 92d birthday, Mr. Nathaniel Emerson. (Mr. E. was the oldest man in this city.)

—5th inst., Mr. Oliver Wormell, aged 33 yrs.

Lamoine—8th inst., Mr. Samuel Austin, aged 71 years and 8 months.

Franklin—2d inst., Mrs. Betsey D., wife of N. A. Swan, aged 68 years, 11 months, and 2 days. A faithful and an industrious wife, an indulgent mother, and a good and obliging neighbor has left us.

Steuben—26th ult., Mrs. Ada L. Leighton, aged 21 years and 10 months.

Tremont—2d inst., Mrs. Frances M. Bislen, aged 33 years.

Vinalhaven—11th ult., Mrs. Mary E., wife of John Carter, formerly of Ellsworth, aged 23 years 6 months.

Kansas City, Mo.,—29th ult., Capt. Willis T. Ayers of Woburn, Mass., aged 44 years and 9 months.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—Don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43, Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box, 1287. 4w3

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THE MENTAL RENOVATOR,
THE ASSISTANT TO THE TOILING STUDENT.
IT RELIEVES THE
PALPITATING, GRIEF-STRICKEN HEART,
AND GIVES
BUOYANCY TO THE TIRED BRAIN
OF THE HARASSED MAN OF BUSINESS.
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Fire, Marine, Life
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Insurance Agent.

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Because he represents none but first-class Companies.

Because he makes a specialty of Farm Property and Private Residences; gives the most desirable form of Policy insuring against Damage by Lightning as well as Fire.

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Because he is Agent for the BEST Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Because many years experience in this business warrants him in saying that he can and will make it for the interest of parties desiring Insurance to place their risks at his Agency.

Correspondence Solicited.
1y1

County Commissioners' Account for 1874.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

1874.	To G. E. SIMPSON, DR.,	
Jan. 27—28,	To two days attendance Jan. Term,	$5 00
	To travel & ferriage on same,	3 80
Mch. 2—4,	To 3 days on Pet. of Wm. Wasson & als., 2 50,	7 50
	To travel 72 miles & ferriage,	8 00
Mch. 30—	To 2 days Jan. Adj. Term 2 50	5 00
	To travel and ferriage,	3 80
April Term—	To 5 days attendance 2 50,	12 50
	To

Poetry.

Money Musk.

In shirt of check and tallowed hair
The fiddler sits in the bullrush chair
Like Moses' basket standing there
On the brink of the Father Nile.
He feels his fiddle's slender neck,
Picks out the notes with thumb and check
And tunes the tune with nod and beck,
And thinks it a weary while.
All ready! Now he gives the call,
Cries, "Honor to the ladies!" All
The jolly tides of laughter fall
And ebb in a happy smile.

"Begin." D-o-w-n goes the bow on every string
"First couple join hands and swing!"
As light as any blue bird's wing,
"Swing once and a half times round."
Whirls Mary Martin all in blue—
Calico gown and stockings now,
And tinted eyes that tell you true,
Dance to the dancing sound.

She flits about big Moses Brown,
Who holds her hands to keep her down,
And thinks her hair a golden crown,
And his heart turns over once!
His cheek with Mary's breath is wet,
It gives a second sunburnet,
He means to win the maiden yet.
Alas for the awkward dance!

"Your stoga boot has crushed my toe!"
"I'd rather dance with one-legged Joe!"
"You clumsy fellow!" "Pass below,"
And the first pair dance apart.
Then "Forward six!" advance, retreat,
Like midges gay in sunbeam street
'Tis Money Musk by merry feet
And the Money Musk by heart!

"Three-quarters round your partner swing,"
"Across the set!" The rafters ring,
The boys and girls have taken wing
And have brought their roses out!
'Tis "Forward six!" with rustic grace,
Ah, rarer far than "Swing to place!"
Than golden clouds of old point lace
They bring the dance about.

Then clasping hands all—"Right and left!"
All swiftly weave the measure deft
Across the wood in loving weft
And the Money Musk is done!
Oh, dancers of the rustling husk,
Good night, sweethearts, 'tis growing dusk,
Good night for ave to Money Musk,
For the weary march begun!

—B. F. Tasker, in Scribner's.

Farm and Household.

Specialties in Farming.

There are generally two or more sides to most questions concerning the most common affairs of life. If there were not, the course of daily experience would run smoothly enough. There would indeed be no question as to the proper thing to do or the proper way to do it. When it comes to the more important matters of life, as the economy of this or that disposition of time or labor or energy, the question often becomes one of great practical importance to the individual at least, upon whom the responsibility of a decision rests. This is the case, it seems to us, in laying out the work of the farm. Shall it be concentrated or diffusive?

It seems to us that we, as a body of farmers, are too scattering, that is, we aim at doing too many things and spread our energies over too much ground, instead of concentrating our thoughts, our skill and our means upon some special line of effort, some particular crop or some leading branch of farming. Go round through our quiet and beautiful rural districts, and study the character and inclinations of the farming population, and you will find in a vast number of instances that the farmer wants to own the next farm. There is a hankering for more land rather than a desire to cultivate the home farm well, and bring it to the highest state of productiveness. But this, although we regard it as in some respects, an unfortunate trait in the New England character, is not exactly the fault to which we allude. You will find generally that the farmer makes his calculations to do a little of everything, instead of making a specialty of anything. He will have a little patch of corn, an acre or two of potatoes, a few roots, perhaps two or three cows and a horse, all of which is very well, in its way, but you will discover no central leading idea, no one crop, no one branch of farming that seems to excite the mind and thought to special activity, no one product on which to rely for the money income of the farm, and so you will find at the end of the year, that both ends will hardly meet, or if they do, there will be nothing to spare.

Now we are not inclined to advocate the cultivation of one crop or another, to the exclusion of all others, but to insist upon the adoption of some line of effort as a specialty, whether it be the culture of fruit, the culture of corn or grass, the breeding of stock, the keeping of sheep or poultry. We would leave the particular object of pursuit to be governed by circumstances, such as the location and character of the farm. We would study its special fitness or one thing or another. Some farms are admirably adapted to the raising of fruit. Some have a warm southern exposure, with a light, warm soil, adapted to the grape, where vineyards would return a profitable yield. Some have facilities for the raising of cranberries, and it is a pity not to take advantage of them. Some are remarkably well adapted to the raising of poultry, retired and free from disturbance. Some are specially suited to grass, and the raising of stock would seem to be a leading pursuit, and so on. The idea is to study and take advantage of the peculiar capacities of each farm, and of ten farms taken at random, scarcely any two would present the same characteristics.

Let us present one or two illustrations. We know a practical cultivator who has about three-quarters of an acre of Concord grapes. He raises poultry too, but grapes and small fruit are his special hobby. Last year from this vineyard of 1 esthans an acre, which he tended himself, he sold very nearly eighteen hundred dollars worth of grapes. But if he had frittered away his time on forty different crops, and now and then run into town with a dozen eggs, or a peck of turnips, a bushel of peas, or a few ears of green corn, or a string of onions, or a box of butter or a few other little lots of garden truck, is it to be supposed that he would have realized seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars on less than an acre of vineyard?

Again we know a man in the Connecticut Valley who bought his place, built a large tobacco shed and made some other improvements, and paid for the whole by the single crop of tobacco the first year. But he gave his attention to it, and didn't try to cultivate much corn or many potatoes.

Again we have a friend in Plymouth County, who began to reclaim one of the hardest looking bush swamps that we ever saw, and set out cranberries, now four years ago. The cost per acre of cutting the bushes, grubbing up the roots, paring the surface and sanding and setting out the vines exceeded four hundred dollars. Last year was the third of the experiment, we believe, and the first crop of any extent, and on about an acre the crop yielded between seven and eight hundred dollars net income. This year the plantation promised far better than last but we are not informed of the result.

These are only a few of the instances. There are very many others which we cannot present here.

We would not put all the eggs into one basket by cultivating a single crop, but we would select some one as a leading specialty and give particular attention to that as the money crop of the farm. Make that more prominent than others, and in the long run we believe it would pay better than to scatter our work too much. —[Ploughman.

Winter Care of Cows.

Alexander Hyde writes as follows to the New York Times: We see it frequently recommended of late years to keep cows in the stable most of the time in the winter months, and this is the practice of many good farmers. They let them out in the morning for half an hour for watering, and again in the afternoon a few minutes for the same purpose, but most of the day they are kept housed by day as well as by night, in order to avoid the chilling influence of the cold air. If the stable is well lighted and well ventilated, this practice is not so very objectionable, but in mild, clear days we should prefer to have cattle in the yard.—They want a little exercise, and love to stretch and rub themselves. One of Sidney Smith's rubbing poles in the yard is an excellent thing for them. He placed bars in various places and varying heights around his lots, and took delight in seeing his cattle go under them and scratch their backs. A couple of supports in the barnyard, with a cross bar higher at one end than the other, to accommodate the varying altitudes of the cows, is a cheap institution that will afford the animals much comfort of a winter's day. Those who have never tried it will be surprised to find how much their cows will patronize this simple gymnasium that England's greatest clerical humorist devised. As the cows come out of the stable they will often go to the posts and cross-bar for a little scratch on their backs and rub on their flanks before they go to the watering trough. A little scratching sometimes does humanity great good, and cows are not so inhuman as they are often supposed to be. They love freedom, free air, and the free exercise of their limbs, just as men do, and with their thick hides and fur cloaks, do not suffer from the cold when the thermometer ranges from ten to twenty degrees. When the north wind blows furiously, and the cold snow flies, the cows, poor things—had better be in the warm stables.

We have dwelt so long on the stabling of cows that we must pass over briefly the winter foddering. The point has received more attention from farmers, and has been so thoroughly discussed, that most dairymen are well posted upon it. It may be laid down as a general principle that the nearer the winter food of a cow is brought to her ordinary summer diet the better will be her condition, and the more milk she will furnish. Few farmers are so far behind the times that they undertake to make much milk from late cut, wood-fibred hay. Hay gives a highly succulent food, just the thing for a free flow of milk. Grass cut early, while the stalks and leaves are full of rich juices, must be the main reliance of the dairyman for the winter food of his herd. There is no subsistence for good hay. Indian corn is a species of grass, and corn stalks cut before their juices have concentrated into the grain, make excellent fodder, but whoever attempts to winter his cows on stalks alone will wish he had some better food for a steady diet. Most Southern farmers knows no other food for their herds. Ask a planter what he feeds his cows upon in winter, and the almost invariable reply is, "fodder," meaning corn fodder, but the cows do not bear testimony to its being the best of food.

There is virtue in good hay beyond the estimation of most farmers. We often hear it spoken of disparagingly in comparison with grain, and especially corn meal. Hay-fed cows may not look so sleek as those fed liberally with corn meal, neither are they as feverish. Corn is an oily food, and runs the animal machinery at a high pressure, but like all other machinery run at high speed, the lacteal system so run is apt to break down, or certainly get out of order. Garget or some other inflammatory disease sets in, and the cow gives out early. We would not, however, discourage a moderate allowance of grain along with hay for the winter feed for cows, but instead of so much meal as is generally fed we would use rye or wheat bran more liberally. Bran may not put so much fat on the cattle as does meal, but it makes good meat, good bones, and good manure. For producing milk in winter we have never found any fodder equal to rowen, especially the aftermath of orchard and kentucky grass. The rowen cross of these grasses is pretty much destitute of stems, makes a juicy, rich hay, that comes nearer to grass than any other fodder we ever tried. A few roots—sugar beets we like best for cows—should occasionally be fed in the winter. Found for pound, roots have much less nutriment than hay, but they greatly improve the health of cows. Being antiseptic in their effects, roots counteract the feverish tendency caused by corn meal.

Seasonable Advice.

Economy, in everything, upon the farm and in the household, will be needed. We are passing out of a cycle of high prices, and probably entering one of low prices. If profits are to be kept up, expenses must be reduced. Tools must be carefully used and preserved. Little things must be watched as carefully as large ones. The boys and girls must not be ashamed to ride in the farm wagon rather than go in debt for a carriage. Debt must in most cases be religiously avoided. A year or two of hard times may prove a blessing, if they lead to a system of buying only for cash.

At this season much work is done in the barn by the light of a lantern, and the greatest caution should be observed. The lamp should not be trimmed, or filled, or lighted, in the barn or stables, or near them; do not keep matches in any of the farm buildings, and take every precaution to prevent fires. If there is an insurance upon the buildings, it should not be allowed to expire without renewal; and if there is none, procure one without delay.

Snow should be removed from weak or flat roots after every storm, lest the weight should be too much for them.

Clear roads and paths after every snowfall. Cows and ewes may be seriously injured by wading through deep snow or mud, and heavy in-lamb ewes, falling in the deep snow, are sometimes unable to extricate themselves. It is well to throw down some of the fences, or open gates, in places where drifts may gather, to save the labor of removing the snow, which would accumulate.

Liberal feeding of stock will be found of benefit. Observe caution with cows in high condition; as they near the period of calving, let their feed be gently laxative, and not stimulating. No corn-meal should be given to such cows. Bran is safe feed, and if there is any sign of fever, a pint of linseed oil, or a dose of salts, should be given, as a precaution against milk-fever. Pure air is of vital consequence to stock confined in stables. Animals will maintain their natural heat better in pure cold air, than in a warm foul one.

Straw is too valuable to be used for bedding, whenever other absorbents, such as sand, swamp muck, leaves, or sawdust can be procured. Horses working moderately may be kept in good condition upon clean, bright straw, cut and mixed with six quarts of meal daily. A feed of long hay and oats may be given on Sundays, to save labor, and as a welcome change. Common sheep will do well fed on straw, with a pint of corn, or a quart of bran daily; the heavier bodied breeds will require a pound of oil-cake meal, or some roots, and at least one feed of hay daily in addition. Sheep are not early feeders, and love to lie late. They need not be fed until after breakfast. Other stock should be fed before breakfast. For cows straw is very poor feed.—[Agriculturist.

—An orator says:—"Behold yon comet that sets out on its career through the firmaments. It shoots like a glance of the eye across the blue ethereal plains. It passes out of the reach of the telescope. It sails into regions unknown. No race-horse can equal it; no eagle upon the wing can catch it. Thousands gaze with wonder upon its rapid motions. The birds of the air halt on their wings to observe it; the lion pauses over his prey to survey it; the stars stand still to look at it, *and my wife stops scolding to gaze upon it.*"

—In Japan, wheat is sown in November in drills sixteen inches apart, one and a quarter bushel of seed to the acre. In three or four weeks a row of peas, turnips, onions, cabbage, or some other kind of vegetable, is planted between the drills, and then the wheat is regularly hoed and irrigated with the vegetables.

Domestic Recipes.

REMEDY FOR SOUR STOMACH.—I know a person who was in the habit of taking a teaspoonful of pine charcoal pulverized, for sour stomach, and thought it an excellent remedy. It was taken mixed with sweet milk.

GLUE FOR READY USE.—To any quantity of glue use common whisky instead of water. Put both together in a bottle; cork tight, and set it away for three or four days. It will then be fit for use, without the application of heat. It will be found a useful and handy article in every household.

MENDING WITH PLASTER.—If you have a crack in the wall in the corner of the room or anywhere else—do not send for the plasterer, but get five or ten cents' worth of dry plaster of Paris; wet with cold water; then take your finger and rub it into the crevice till it is smooth. Bad nail holes in the wall can be done in the same way.

EASY MODE OF SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.—The simplest mode of sharpening a razor or other edge tool, is to place the blade for about half an hour in water containing one-twentieth of its weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it off lightly on a piece of soft rag, and in a few hours afterward "set" it on a strop. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards needed. This process never injures good razors, while poor ones are improved by it.

MILLIONS

OF PEOPLE IN AGONY.

PHYSICIANS CORNERED.

I SUPPOSE there is not in the whole of a physician's experience anything in human suffering which calls forth his sympathy, an I pity, to such an extent as to witness the excruciating pains of a poor mortal suffering from that fearful disease Rheumatism. Heretofore there has been a considerable diversity of opinion among medical men, as to the true character of this disease; some locating it in the fibrous or muscular tissues of the system and others viewing it as an acute nervous disease, but it is now generally admitted to be a disease arising from a poison circulating in the blood, and further it is admitted that rheumatism can never be thoroughly cured without exterminating such poisonous matters from the blood by a constitutional internal remedy. We feel confident that none will feel better satisfied and rejoice more than the conscientious physician, who has found out that a true cure for this stubborn disease has been discovered. The following testimony from a Portland gentleman cannot fail to satisfy all that the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

is a wonderful Medical Discovery.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11, 1874.

W. W. Whipple & Co.

Gentlemen: Unsolicited by you, I wish to bear testimony to the efficacy of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. During the past year I have suffered greatly from that common and agonizing affliction, Rheumatism. My shoulder was so affected that my left arm was completely powerless and I despaired of ever again having the use of that limb. I was induced, by hearing of the many marvellous cures accomplished by the agent while staying at the Preble House to buy a bottle. It is sufficient to say that without faith in the medicine or its results, by the taking of five small bottles I was entirely relieved. And weeks have since elapsed, and I am still all right and free from pain, with no indications of its return, and the feeling of new life which I experience I attribute to the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. Having the kindness to pass my testimony and experience around for the benefit of suffering humanity. Yours truly,

CYRUS HANSCOM, Temple St.

FURTHER PROOF.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 12, 1874.

W. W. Whipple & Co.

Gents: This is to certify that I have been a tortured sufferer from inflamatory Rheumatism for the past three years, and during the last year my suffering have been beyond description. I have tried everything I could hear of but obtained no relief until I tried the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. It is truly a wonderful remedy.

Respectfully yours,

AMANDA M. BROWN.

Mrs. Capt. Walden is witness to this statement.

The discoverer of this medicine has walked the aisles of the hospitals of London and Paris for the past twenty years, making rheumatism a specialty, and the prescription from which this remedy is compounded is all he ever used in the treatment of this disease.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of four or five bottles.

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69 William Street, New York.
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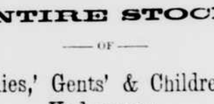

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TESTIMONIALS.

I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man *more competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. R H Eddy has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART.

Boston Jan. 1 1875—1yr1

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted, all classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 1yr2

SEND 25 cts. to G. P. ROWELL, & CO., New York, for Book (97th edition) containing lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 1yr2

MORTGAGE BLANKS.

The best and most approved mortgage Blanks ever printed in this County, are now for sale at the American Office.

POSTERS and PROGRAMMES printed at this office

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS!!

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE.

The undersigned hereby inform the Public, that they have a fine assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Consisting in part of

TWO SEATED CARRYALLS, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, CONCORD AND LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS,

from two to twelve seated

EXPRESS WAGONS.

Anything in the Carriage or Sleigh line built to order.

All persons in want of good Carriages will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing and Painting,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Blacksmith Work of all Kinds

done by experienced workmen and at short notice.

Repository on Franklin St., Ellsworth.

J. W. DAVIS & SON.

Ellsworth, May 6, 1873 tf19

BLUEHILL ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW STORE! New Goods!!

Thomas N. Lord,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs and Medicines,

Has opened for sale in Bluehill, in the store formerly occupied by William Hopkins, a full line of

Drugs & Medicines,

Toilet Articles—PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES, &c.

Stationery,

BLANK BOOKS, INITIAL, NOTE, LETTER, CAP, LEGAL CAP, & BILL PAPERS, with envelopes to match, PENHOLDERS, PENS, PENCILS, ERASERS, SLATES, INK, of various shades, MUCILAGE, Reward of MERIT, &c.

House-keepers will find constantly on hand at this store, Choice Extracts, Spices, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Raisins—Muscatel and Seedless, Currants, Citron, Extra fine Mustard, and Relishes in variety.

Tobacco & Cigars,

warranted to give satisfaction.

☞No trouble to show goods. Call and examine our stock. Any article in our line desired not found in our store will be furnished upon second call, or at shortest possible notice.

☞OUR AIM—To accommodate and satisfy customers. 3tif

FRESH ARRIVAL —OF— Fall and Winter GOODS —FOR— 1874-5

LEWIS FRIEND,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just returned from Boston and New York with one of the

Largest Stocks of Clothing

ever brought into

Eastern Maine,

consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Material, sold in lots to suit the Purchaser at the Very Lowest Living Rates.

Tricots, Broadcloths, Cashmeres of all Colors, *Doeskins, Over Coatings of all descriptions, Vestings, &c., &c.*

Of all kinds, which he is prepared to make up to order, in the very latest styles, and at the shortest notice. Call and examine our stock of

Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS all new Styles.

also a large variety of READY MADE CLOTHING of our OWN MAKE, which we guarantee will give good satisfaction, and will be at the lowest prices. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

LEWIS FRIEND.

Ellsworth, Jan. 1, 1875. 1-tf

E. & S. D. BONSEY,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS,

Window Frames Mouldings & Brackets.

Jig-Sawing, Planing, Matching, Mortising, Boring,

and all kinds of Job Work done promptly to order.

The most Modern and Improved Machinery HAS BEEN PURCHASED,

and with the long experience of Mr. B. F. Thomas, whose services have been secured, it will be the endeavor of the company to do their work in the most

IMPROVED & THOROUGH MANNER.

Orders Solicited.

Halls' Steam Mill, Water St., Ellsworth. 16tf

For Sale!

I HAVE a lot of new SLEIGHS & PUNGS which I will sell very cheap for cash. They were built in this City of the best material and by Experienced Workmen.

☞Please give me a CALL I mean to sell.

J. T. CRIPPEN. 49tf

THE

Henry F. Miller

PIANOS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS!

—ENDORSED BY THE—

City of Boston,

—AND IN USE IN THE—

Public Schools in Boston, Chelsea, Watertown, Arlington, Reading, Somerville, Woburn, Bridgewater, Dorchester, Mass.; Manchester, Nashua, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Augusta, Auburn, Me.; Oswego, Attica, Westfield, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Macon, Ga.; Mansfield, O.; and in many other Cities and Towns in the United States.

They are also in daily use in the

State Normal Schools of Massachusetts and Rhode Island;

The New England Conservatory of Music;

The Boston Music School;

Young Men's Christian Union, Boston;

Wheaton Female Seminary, Norton;

Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.;

Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.;

Warrenton Female Col. Warrenton, N. C.;

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

Henry F. Miller,

344 Washington Sreet,

Corner of Hayward Place, BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. A. DYER, Agent For

ELLSWORTH & VICINITY, NO. 6

Coombs' Block, : : ELLSWORTH, MAINE

From the East Boston Advocate,

NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

We have heard many commendations of the Henry F. Miller piano-fortes, which have been kindly loaned by the manufacturers for several entertainments here. Their purity and brilliancy of tone have attracted considerable notice.

THE MILLER PIANOS excel in the beautiful quality and richness of their tone; in their action, which all professional musicians pronounce unexceptionally superior; and in their elegance of design and workmanship.

From the Morning Star,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCT. 19, 1872.

BOSTON people are very particular, and among them are some excellent judges of musical instruments. Is it then remarkable that the school committee selected the Miller piano for use in the public schools? Boston is not alone in this. More than fifty academies and schools in New England are doing the same thing. These instruments are first-class in every respect, and they are deservedly popular.

From the Congregationalist & Recorder,

BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1871.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANO-FORTES.—The instruments from this establishment are rapidly coming into public notice and favor, and already occupy a foremost position among first-class pianos.

Mr. Miller is himself a practical mechanic, and a thorough musician, and the *superiority* which these pianos have over others, is owing in a large measure to the careful supervision which each instrument receives from the manufacturer before it is allowed to leave his establishment. The award of the contract to furnish the public schools of Boston with pianos must be very gratifying to Mr. Miller, and is a *testimony of the musical public* to the high position which these instruments occupy. The *severe test* that they have received at the New England Conservatory of Music, and at many other public institutions where they are in constant daily use, is a guarantee of their many excellent qualities, and especially of their *durability*. They are *used* and recommended by most of the leading musicians of Boston.

1yr20

☞DON'T READ THIS!

The best assortment of

Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Surcingles, Collars, &c.,

to be found in Ellsworth, is at the store of

McGown Brothers,

Opposite Granite Block, Main St.

Thankful for past patronage, we take pleasure in announcing to our customers that our present quarters are the best and most centrally located in the city, where we have superior facilites for manufacturing every variety of

Single and Double Harnesses.

suitable for Riding or Heavy Team Work. We have in store a carefully selected stock of

Buffalo, Victoria, scotch, English, and Saxonville Robes, Street and Stable Blankets Surcingles, Halters, &c.

Our Trunk Department

comprises every variety manufactured in first class establishments in Portland and Boston, such as Eugene and Saratoga Trunks, in Zinc and Leather; Folio and Ladies' Dress Trunks, in Zinc, Leather and Patent Paper; common Dress and Packing Trunks, Valises, Bags, Reticules, Book and Shawl Straps, &c.

Also, Neatsfoot Oil, Harness Soap, Axle Grease, Currry and Mane Combs, Brushes, Saddle and Collar Pads, &c.

☞Particular attention given to Ordered Work and repairing.

McGown Brothers,

MAIN STREET.

J. A. MCGOWN. CARLTON MCGOWN

Ellsworth, Oct. 28, 1873. 44tf

Geo. W. Hale,

AT THE OLD STAND,

formerly of G. W. & C. F. Hale,

—has got in a—

NEW & FRESH STOCK

—OF—

FANCY, AND Family Groceries

—such as—

FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT, RYE MEAL, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SUGAR, SPICES, TEAS COFFEE.

THE CELEBRATED BOND CRACKERS, Oyster Crackers, &c.

also a fine lot of

Cigars and Tobacco,

and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell

LOW FOR CASH.

—Also a choice lot of—

CONFECTIONARY, & APPLES. OYSTERS

Constantly on hand, by the pint, quart or gallon

GEO. W. HALE.

Ellsworth, Dec. 1, 1873. tf49

NEW Painting Establishment!

The Subscriber, who is a graduate of R. N. THOMB's Carriage, Sign, and Ornamental Painting Establishment, Bangor, Maine, having recently leased the

PAINT SHOP

over Monaghan's Carriage Manufactory,

Water Street, - - Ellsworth,

is now prepared to receive and execute all orders coming under the head of painting, with all its branches, with such Neatness, Dispatch, and at such Reasonable Rates, as have hitherto been unknown to the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERING,

of every description, done to order.

SIGNS of all descriptions, painted in the most Modern Style, and at the shortest possible notice.

CARRIAGE PAINTING,

of the finest type done in a satisfactory manner or money refunded.

OILCLOTH CURTAINS, Painted and Lettered in the most approved style.

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES of all kinds, trimmed in a manner that will warrant the return of all customers.

☞Gentlemen, give me a call, and my work will remove the necessity of making this bill longer. JOHN MALONEY.

Ellsworth, October 29, 1874. 44tf

REMOVAL!

WE have moved from the Old Pump & Block shop, at the west end of the bridge, to the OLD PLANING & SCROLLING MILL, formerly occupied by B. F. Thomas, just across the road about ten rods down the river; where we are prepared to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

WE SHALL KEEP ON HAND

CONCORD WAGGONS, also PIANO BUGGIES, and EXPRESS WAGGONS

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

will be done with neatness and dispatch.

—ALL KINDS OF—

CARRIAGE PAINTING

will be done at a fair price.

☞Our Paint Shop is opposite the City Hotel, over R. Forsaith's Livery Stable office.

Now, citizens of Hancock County give us a call, and try our work, and our prices, we believe is square deal, and a fair thing.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

E. E. & F. M. ROWE.

tf12

NEW STOVE STORE

—O. AND O:—

Tin-ware Manufactory!

THE undersigned have opened in Ellsworth, on State Street a new

STOVE STORE,

where may be found, the most approved Furnaces, Ranges and Cook Stoves.

—ALSO:—

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.

They are prepared to do on short notice,

Ship and House Plumbing.

☞Tin Roofing and all work in Copper, Zinc Sheet Iron, & Tin, at fair prices.

STOVES and PUMPS REPAIRED.

Hot and cold water pipes put into Dwelling Houses. Bath Tubs and Water closets arranged and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞Cash paid for old Iron, Rags, Paper and old Junk.

L. G. TRACY & CO.

Ellsworth, Sept. 1, 1874. 36tf

Cheap! Cheap!!

—O:—

Having bought from A. J. Cameron his stock of Groceries, I am prepared to sell all kinds of goods generally found in a grocery store, at a very low figure.

tf11'73 N. J. STEWART

MISS CARRIE E. McDONALD,

—GRADUATE OF—

Petersilea's Music School, Boston,

Teacher of Piano-Forte Playing,

will receive a limited number of pupils.

Residence on Main Street. 3mos49

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorator that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl